and the same to limois, and there make purchases of ds in whatever name and part of the State they may d to do by the person furnishing the money. In upon which they do business is one which is be-ee as safe and as profitable to purchasers, as any of-crivate agencies, while at the same time it goes to ad-dearest interest of our country, the cause of educa-great valley of the Mississippi.

y great valley of the Mississippi.
y down three propositions upon which they agree to
public lands, as follows:
ey will, when furnished with the money, lay out the
ount advanced in lands, in whatever name and section
to they may be directed to do, and at the expiration
was force marketure anywhele the company of the second of the company of the second of the secon ars from such entry or purchase, they are to be enti-e half of whatever such land may have advanced or balf of whatever such land may have advanced or over the original cost, (§1,25 per acre)—giving the the land at cost and the other half of the nett increase The part going to the Trustees may be paid either in the lands or in money; the cost of such entry to be the Trustees. And should the purchaser wish to sell lands before the period closes, the Trustees will re-teir claim for a fair proportion either of the lands, or lent in cash, as may be judged by the parties, or dis-persons, to be right, oposition identifies the interest of the Trustees with aser, and the better secures their faithfulness in mak-selections. ey will receive money as above, and, at their own isk, transmit and lay out the same for 20 per cent, on it advanced; or for every \$125, they will secure to the

isk, transmit and lay out the same for 20 per cent. on at advanced; or for every \$125, they will secure to the 80 acres of land, and forward him a certificate of immediately after such entry or purchase is made. This proposition the purchaser receives his land immerce of any incumbrance. By will purchase lands on sheres, one half of the dvanced in the name of the Person furnishing the monate half in the name of the Trustees, for the College, Trustees guarantee that in three years the part enterperson advancing the money shall advance in value he whole amount of both entries, and six per cent. In the same for the three years. Should it not so advey bind themselves to make up the deficiency. Ustees of this College are men who emigrated to the Illinois in its early settlement. The members of the apployed to make the selections and entries, are both y acquainted with the country, one having for a long.

phoyed to make the selections and entries, are both y acquainted with the country, one having for a long public surveyor, and the other a farmer of great eand moral worth. timozials of character furnished the Agents, will show isfactorily that this Agency is highly entitled to the e of the public.

e of the public.

y case where money is advanced, a legal obligation wen for the faithful performance of the trust, becriber, having been appointed a recident agent for and given bonds for the faithful performance of his eady to receive and forward money to the Trustees of ge. Purchasers will also receive certificate of their soon as they can be forwarded by the Tustees, wishing more definite information than is the given on the subscriber.

19 Washington sections

EMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE. IDGED, and adapted to the use of Schools and Acaies, by the author, Francis Wayland, D. D., Pres
Brown University, and Professor of Moral Science,
publishers would respectfully invite the attention of
rs and School Committees to this valuable work. It
sived the unqualified approbation of all who have exit; and it is believed admirably adapted to exert a
me influence on the minds of the young; such an influwill be likely to lead them to the formation of correct
inciples.

OPINION OF THE PRESS. OPINION OF THE PRESS.

the appearance of the second edition of the larger ich we have been noticing, Dr. Wayland has published agment for the use of schools. Of this step we can peak too highly. * * We have no doubt that its cirand utility will far more than repay its author for the has taken with it.—North American Review.

peak that we do know, when we express our high estipart. We have a step with the word of the proposed o

orany, or by the book. Having listened to his misrue-this interesting department, we can attest how lofly grinciples, how exact and severe the argumentation, how iate and strong the illustration, which characterize his and enforce it on the mind.—Christian Witness.

work of the highest and purest order of intellect. It is rsics reduced to practical common sense, and made sub-to Christianity. It would be a valuable addition to our nools.—Daily Advocate.

rritten in a style well suited to the comprehension of The illustrations are apt and striking.—Christian Sec-

ail the abridgment as admirably adapted to supply the by which has long been felt in common school educae study of moral obligation.—Evening Gazette.
bridgment of this work seems to us admirably calculate
e young, and we hope it will be extensively applied to
oses for which it was intended.—Mer. Jour.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,
Publishers. 50 Westington at

THE FAMILY NURSE. ompanion of the Frugal Housewife, by Mrs. Child, ised by a member of the Massachusetts Medical So-

"How shall I cure Dyspepsia?"
"Live upon sixpence a day, and earn it." book merely contains the elements of nursing, and is eans intended to supersede the advice of a physician. ply a household friend, which the unexperienced may on common occasions, or sudden emergencies, when advice is either unnecessary or cannot be obtained." ublished by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Washing-st, (up stairs.)

et, (up stairs.) FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. ENERAL assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's RS may be found at CHAPMAN & MERRILL'S Washington street—among which are Lynx, Elk, Squir RS may be found at CHAPMAN & MERRILL'S, Washington street—among which are Lynx, Elk, Squir-Sable Capes; Muskrat, Nutra, Fur Seal, and Otter Mußs, Boas, Neck Ties, Opera Collars, Gennet and Down Trimmings, &c.

Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c., all of which will be sold as an be found elsewhere.

Hats and Caps made to order.

Ity Merchants are requested to call and examine for ves.

Oct. 4.

PRITTIE

ery description, executed with neatness, and on reasonable t Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz. xrs—such as Sermons, ssees, Catalogues, &c.; Las : Las

NEW PUBLICATIONS HARMONIST, with round and patent notes. inutes of the Conferences for 1837. odist Almanac for 1838.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

ale at the Methodist Book Depository, 32 Washington D. S. KING 25. COAL.

ONSTANT supply of Hard and Soft Coal, including ach Mountain, Sidney, and other varieties, for sale by LUTHER TOWN, . 6. 3m Commercial St., near Charlestown Bridge. H GOLDSMITH, Book-Binder, Franklin Avenue, (Ist

r on the right from Court Street. Old books rebound, rocco work neatly repaired at short notice.

Particular attention given to binding newspapers and ep3m.

Oct. 18.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

ne Herald is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If paying lected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00 aid at the close of the year.

I subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen

Il subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen to unless paid.

If the travelling preachers in the New England, Maine, we Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, to nayment may be made.

If Communications designed for publication, should be sed to the Editor, post paid, eiters on business should be addressed to the Agent, and paid, unless containing \$10.00, or five subscribers.

If biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters of the case of the case of the subscribers.

wish agents to be particular to write the names of sub-s, and the name of the post office to which papers are to in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding

MION S



Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, under the Patronage of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vol. VIII. No. 49.1

Office No. 19 Washington Street.

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. CONFERENCE RIGHTS.

Report of the Committee on Conference Rights, adoptby the Methodist Anti- Slavery Convention, held at Lynn, Mass., Oct. 25th and 26th, 1837-and requested to be published in Zion's Herald.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Conference rights, beg leave to

REPORT :

and esteem. In expressing this opinion, however, example of our bishops for his authority. we beg it may be distinctly understood and remember- The preacher in charge calls a meeting of the Convention, on this subject. It has been affirmed by ferences. General Conferences.

RIGHTS CLAIMED BY THE CONFERENCES. If we understand this subject, the rights claimed by A resolution, we are informed, was introduced, not some of our presidents have prohibited.

But in approaching this subject, we protest against

GROUND ASSUMED BY THE BISHOPS. vote, in an Annual Conference, except such as is ings! specified in the Discipline; and that an Annual Conference is not obliged to do any other business. It is not be required to do it on others? If Annual Con- dency"-adding that it was "too absurd and subverferences are under moral obligations to exert their sive of order to be admitted!" influence to promote what they solemnly believe to be the hest interests of the Church, then it follows, as

their doing this.

a matter of course, that no man has a right to prevent

ligation to prevent a hundred others from performing try. That the exercise of the rights which some of what they conscientiously believe to be a Christian the Conferences have claimed, in bearing their testiduty, is absurd. And to suppose the conscience of a mony against slavery, would be of "destructive tenpresident, is the standard by which the consciences of dency " to that " complicated villany," of which Mr. the whole body are to be tested, is equally absurd. Wesley speaks, we have no doubt; but that their ex-The president has a conscience as well as the mem- ercise would be "subversive" of any good order, we bers; and if he cannot conscientiously perform the do not believe. duties of the chair, he can resign his office. But while he fills the chair, has he any right to make his Annual Conference, declares in his place, that for a conscientious scruples a pretext for laying heavy burdens on the consciences of hundreds of ministers and publish an opinion on the Evils of SLAVEthousands of Church members? The Conference RY, and the best means for hastening its PEACEFUL does what it does, on moral subjects, under a sense of TERMINATION," is "ABSURD AND SUBVERSIVE moral obligation. The president puts these matters to the vote, not because HE believes the measure judicious or injudicious, but because HE IS PRESIDENT. He has not been appointed to that office to do certain things, and nothing else; but to put to the vote any business the Conference may wish to act upon, providing it keep within the provisions of the constitution. no appeal from such decisions! And this, too, with And if it be contrary to the Discipline to express an a Discipline before him which pronounces slavery opinion on the evils of slavery, let it be shown. If, "a great evil," and classes it with immoralities! therefore, an Annual Conference feels itself religiously bound to oppose any sin, and especially such sins of opinion; and to do so, is to establish a principle

NEW DOCTRINE CARRIED OUT.

ment of our connection. For instance: the presiding elder opens the Quarterly Meeting Conference, and the members are about to proceed to business, but "Stop," the president says, "this is not in order." I appeal to the meeting, says a member present. "Such an appeal," says the president, " is not in order, I cannot put it."

Another brother proposes a resolution on the subject of finance: "It is not in order," says the president. The brother proposes an appeal from this decision, but the president refuses to put it. Another member proposes a question on the subject of temperance, but the president refuses to put it, it is not in order. By this time, the members begin to look around upon one That they exceedingly regret the necessity which another, "wondering what has got into the presiding has imposed upon this Convention the duty of ex-elder." But the dectrine is set up, that the presiding pressing an opinion upon a subject involving, as this elder is responsible for the actions of the Conference does, the official conduct of some among us, for whom How, then, can he put a motion for adoption, which we entertain sentiments of the most profound respect he does not wish to have adopted! And he has the

ed, that we are but performing a solemn duty which, official board. He opens the meeting, and a member we believe, has been imposed upon us, by the course proposes a question concerning the affairs of the which has been taken by some of the superintendents | Church, but the presiding preacher declares it not in of the Methodist E. Church—a course which has de- order. Another is proposed, and a similar decision is nied to Annual Conferences what they believe to have made by the chair upon it; and so of a third, fourth, been their just rights. So far, therefore, as we believe and, indeed, of every question proposed, the chairman any of our Conferences have been unjustly deprived decides, that they are not in order, and refuses any apof certain rights, it would seem but proper, in view of peal from his decision to the meeting. And all this what has been said and done on the other side of this he may do, upon precisely the same principle laid question, that an opinion should be expressed by this down at the recent sessions of the New England Con-

some of our bishops, that Annual Conferences have no And are our ministers and members prepared to rights but such as are specified in the Discipline, and see this doctrine carried out in all its bearings? Are of some of these it would seem that our bishops claim they prepared to admit a principle which may be carto be the sole judges, at least in the intervals of the ried out in this way ?-A principle which in several instances has been, we believe, carried out in this way? We will give an instance or two.

some of our Annual Conferences, and of which they long since, in a Quarterly Meeting Conference, recthink they have been unjustly deprived, are such as ommending to the trustees to open the Methodist involve moral obligations -obligations imposed upon church in that place, for an anti-slavery meeting; but them by what our Discipline pronounces a "great the presiding elder decided that it was not in order evil;" and an evil which exists in the Church of for the Quarterly Conference even to petition the truswhich we are members. The cries of suffering hu- tees on that subject! Not in order for that very Conmanity, and of those perishing for lack of knowledge, ference to whom the trustees were responsible, to recurge us on to the performance of those duties, which ommend a certain measure to them!! He decided that he could not put the motion !!!

In another instance, we believe, the presiding elder the supposition, that this defence of Conference rights, refused to put an anti-slavery resolution to the vote in rights which are common to all Protestant acclesias- his Quarterly Conference, because it alluded to the tical bodies, does in any way, conflict with the proper General Conference, and the New York and the Balduties imposed by the Discipline upon our Church offi- timore Conferences! He decided that it was not in cers. We have no controversy with Episcopacy, as order; though it was the very same resolution that such. Our object is simply to maintain our own had passed in a large and intelligent Quarterly Conrights as Christians, and Christian ministers, in the ference previously-and that, too, with an anti-aboliproper discharge of our duties to God, and our fellow tionist in the chair! We fear if this new doctrine of refusing to put resolutions, on moral questions, is carried out, it will be the occasion of no little trouble, and The ground assumed by two of our bishops, is, confusion; not only in the Annual Conferences, but that they are not obliged to put any question to the in Quarterly Conferences and other business meet-

WHAT HAS BEEN ASKED. In the positions which some of the Conferences admitted, that an Annual Conference cannot force have taken, they have never asked for any "legislaits president to put any question to the vote, whether tive, judicial, or executive action on the question of specified in the Discipline or not; neither can the slavery;" but have simply claimed the right to bear president force the Conference to do any business, their testimony against this "great evil." In one inmore or less. But it appears to your committee, that stance, memorials containing between three and four both the nature and fitness of things, require Annual thousand names were sent to the Conference, praying Conferences to do all the business, which in their judg- that the Conference would "bear its own solemn ment, the interests of the church demand; provided testimony against the great sin of American slavery. they do not conflict with the provisions of the charter. The president was informed, that all the Conference The Conference, we think, should be the judge, (pro- wished, was "to express and publish an opinion on viding it keeps within the provisions of the charter) the evils of slavery, and the best means for hastening as to what business the interests of the Church require its peaceful termination." To this end they "respectto be done. A whole Conference may err; but will fully asked it as their right, as a Conference, to appoint it be as likely to err, as one man? Is it safe for 100 to a committee to consider and report on said memogive up their solemn judgment to one? And above rials, as also the right in a Conference capacity, to act all, ought the one to require this of the many? If on any report from such committee." But the presthe many do this once, may they not be called upon to ident replied, that he "could not admit this unlimited do it again? and if they do it on one subject, may they doctrine of right,"-"because of its destructive ten-

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. We can hardly express our surprise, that the president of an Annual Conference could advance such sentiments! It shows but too clearly, what an influ-To suppose that one man can be under a moral ob-

> But what shall we say, when the president of an OF ORDER!"-and when he will decide, that it is purpose. not in order for the Conference to refer memorials on the subject of slavery to a committee to consider and report thereon; not in order for the Conference to pass anti-slavery resolutions-though thousands of their members request it; and when he will admit

> > PRIVATE AND OFFICIAL RIGHTS.

It appears to your committee, that our bishops have as the Discipline acknowledges to be moral evils, the not made a proper distinction between their rights president can have no right to prevent such expression as private individuals, and their rights as public men. It has been said, that bishops have rights as well as dangerous as a precedent, and oppressive in its nature the Conferences; and that, therefore, they have a right to refuse to put questions to the vote, &c. But let it be observed, that their rights as private individuals To your committee it appears perfectly plain, that are one thing, and their rights as public men, another. if the ground assumed by two of our bishops, be ten- When men accept of an office, they are under obliable, then it may, and should be acted upon by all our gation to perform, faithfully, the duties of that office. ministers, and Church officers in every other depart. They may resign it when they please; but as long as

they hold it, they have no right to neglect the duties | sin without human authority? or that human auour bishops is, "to preside in the Conferences." And not. as there is no intimation, that the term is here used out of its common acceptation, and as the duties of a
It is true, the doctrine of conference rights must president of an Annual Conference, are no where be understood with some restrictions and limitaparticularly restricted, we have a right to expect of tions. An annual conference has no right to travel in all Conference business. It by no means follows, hands. The question in dispute is, what is its prothat the chairman or president of a deliberative body, approves of all questions, which as president, it is his Whatever is prohibited there, should of course be bishops no veto authority in the Conferences. When they can find this authority in the "charter," it will not the higher they can find this authority in the "charter," it will not the higher they can find the suthority in the "charter," it will not the higher the conference, it is for the conference, be time enough to exercise it. They have no per-

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1837.

APPLICATION OF THE FOREGOING DOCTRINE OF

and the Conference has rights as a Conference.

RIGHTS. vate rights for others conferred upon them by their properly attend to any other business, as to those office: which office, also, releases them from certain items. Indeed, the business of the conference is obligations and duties, and at the same time imposes seldom, if ever, doge in the order there brought to op, as president of an Annual Conference, in the ex- conference, not named in the Discipline, and even vate rights, is absurd. To suppose that a president of line of business mentioned in the Discipline was an Annual Conference has the same right to refuse to drawn up many years ago, when the connection act in business which the Conference wishes to do, that was young, and the conferences had little business he would have if he were only a member of the Conference, is a great error! By carrying out his claim to by this refusal, affect no one's rights but his own; but it is not so with the president. The Conference year. cannot act without him: it has claims upon his OF- DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITY FOR CONFERENCE ACTION FICE, and while he fills it, he is under a solemn obligaion to perform its duties.

ELECTION AND RESPONSIBILITY, OF BISHOPS. Our bishops have been elected by the several Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, (i. e.) by their delegates. Bishop Hedding says, the principle, as all the Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled." (See his address just published.) Our bishops have not been elected to arrest the progress of business in the Conferences, but to preside in science and opinion. them and keep order. A bishop is not made responsible to individual Conferences, but to all the Annual "that every person, on these occasions, [at the duties as president have never been made to differ heart," but expressly declares, "that we are as from the duties of presidents of other deliberative bod- much as ever convinced of the great evil of slaveies. When the Conferences wish to entrust their ry;" and "the buying of men, women and chilbe able by law, or " advice," to do this. But so long strongly prohibited in the Discipline, as drunken as they only wish him to "preside in the Conferen- ness and fighting. To pretend, therefore, that the ces," they deny that he has any right to take the busi- Discipline of the M. E. Church gives no authority ness of the Conference into his own hands, and arrest to a company of Methodist preachers, in conferits progress, whenever he may choose to do so. He ence assembled, to oppose what it opposes, [i. e. has been elected to serve the Conferences, not to rule slavery] is absurd! them, nor reign over them. But we have yet to learn, how he is serving them, when he is refusing to let in the room of electing their chairman annually, they so far as our Discipline is concerned, we have the unite with other Conferences, and elect him for an in- same right to oppose slavery, as we have drunkenperiod. We believe with the late lamented has no authority whatever over the doings, either of perance. Indeed, when a resolution was introduthe Annual or General Conferences." (See his De- ced, it is said, near the close of the last session of

fence of our Fathers.) CONSISTENCY OF THE DOCTRINE OF RIGHTS. ture of things, that one man can have a right to de- body," intimating that he doubted the authority of prive a hundred other men of their rights. No man the conference to act on the subject of tempercan have a right to accept an appointment to preside ance! The resolution was withdrawn! There was, over the deliberations of men, and then refuse to do so, thereby depriving them of the privilege of filling on to pass one on slavery, and rather than admit the office with another man, or of doing their business the right of the conference to do the latter, its with him in the chair. Annual Conferences have right to do the former seemed to be questioned. claims upon the bishop as president, which he has To what lengths is this new doctrine of our bish not upon them. Both the bishops and the Conferences have rights, but they are dissimilar. The office

PROPER CONFERENCE BUSINESS. period, that Christians have no right to oppose all the bishop may dictate.

which it imposes. One of the duties imposed upon thority can deprive them of this right? We hope

DISCIPLINARY BUSINESS.

O morson

him the faithful performance of the duties of the chair out of its proper sphere. This is admitted on all duty to put for adoption. Our Discipline gives to our sonal rights secured, as presidents, at the expense of the rights of whole Conferences. We all have rights as individuals the bishop, to say, whether they shall be attended to or not. Now, what are the facts in the case? We answer:—The Discipline nowhere as individuals the bishop to say, whether they shall be atas individuals; the bishops have rights as bishops; There are several items of business laid down, in answer to the question, "what is the method wherein we usually proceed in the yearly conferences?" But nothing is laid down in the positive In accepting their office, and becoming public men, form: but admitting this were the fact, there is no our bishops have voluntarily relinquished certain pri- intimation given, that the conference may not as upon them other obligations and duties. For a bish- view. Various items of business are done in the reise or his official rights, to lay claim to all his pri- before those named are finished. Most of the outprivate rights, in his official capacity, he oppresses his that are attended to in every conference, and which prethren, and deprives the Conference of their rights. are considered as proper conference business as A member of the Conference may refuse to act, and any thing that is done. New things are constantly coming up, and our business is increasing every

> As to the authority for conference action on the subject of slavery we would remark.

In the first place, there is nothing in the Discipline which forbids expressing in conference capacity, an opinion on the evils of slavery. And the plainest principles of Christianity show, that in the very nature of things, a body of Christian loings of the General Conference are "the same in ministers must have a right, in their associated capacity, to express an opinion on what they believe to be a moral question. And no human tribunal can possibly deprive them of these rights of con-

Secondly, The Discipline not only provides Conferences, in General Conference assembled. His conferences] may speak freely whatever is in his business entirely to his direction, they will doubtless dren, with an intention to enslave them," is as

CONFERENCE ACTION ON TEMPERANCE. Who will pretend that an annual conference has them act. They cannot act without a chairman; and no right to pass resolutions on temperance? But ness. It may soon be denied that we have any Bishop Emory, that "a bishop of the M. E. Church, right in our conferences to take any action on temthe Maine Conference, pledging the conference anew to the cause of temperance, a member rose The doctrine of human rights is always consistent and said, he hoped the resolution would be withwith itself. It is therefore impossible, in the very na- drawn; he "considered the conference a restricted undoubtedly, a fear, that if the conference passed

It has been contended, that, because the Disci of president is created by the Conferences, (that is, in pline provides, that the bishop "shall allow the General Conference assembled,) and created for the conferences to sit a week at least," and because he ase and benefit of the Conferences. He, therefore, who may fix the day for ordaining the preachers, that, oluntarily accepts this office, promises at the same therefore, he has a right to adjourn the conference ime to perform its duties. He at that moment relin- in a week, and of course, may so order the busiuishes certain private rights, and comes into posses- ness as to get through in a week. And from this ion of other rights peculiar to his office. He is now it is argued, that he may prevent the conference the servant of the Church in a higher and different from expressing an opinion on the "evils of slavesense than before. The Church has placed him in a ry," &c. Now, admitting that a bishop has the responsible relation to herself. Her rights are inti- power to adjourn the conference in a week-it is mately connected with the faithful performance of his a power which they do not presume to use, any duty. If, therefore, by unfaithfulness to his trust, or more than they do their power to appoint the by exercising his private rights, in his public and preachers, without the counsel and advice of the official character, he deprives her of her rights, he presiding elders. Let them use this power in takes advantage of his office for the most unjustifiable either instance, and they will not long possess it! Abolitionists and anti-abolitionists would here meet on common ground.

The bishop is not the Conference, but merely the But we deny that it follows, as a matter of President. As President, he has no right to refuse course, even if they possess the power to adjourn o do the proper duties of the chair; and the the conference in a week, that therefore they have proper duties of the chair extend to all proper a right to prevent an annual conference from exonference business; and all business, which is pressing an opinion on a great moral question, any not contrary to the Discipline, and which is in ac- time during that week. While the conference does cordance with the genius of Methodism, is proper sit, it is not for the president to say what shall be conference business. Bishop Hedding has defined done, and what shall not be done-or what shall proper conference business to be, "such business be done first and what last. He can show no au is is specified in the Discipline, either by express thority from the charter for such dictation, either provision, implication, or inference;" and in such expressed or implied. The president may intronatters, he said, he was under obligation to put all duce business, and the conference may do it or questions to the vote. Then he is under obliga- not. Any member may introduce business, and tion to put anti-slavery resolutions to the vote .- the conference may do it or not. The conference How is it possible for the Methodist Discipline to is not obliged to receive a member on trial, or conoppose slavery as strongly as it does, and give no tinue one on trial, or admit one into full connec inferential" or "implied" authority to a conference tion. Neither is the conference obliged to elect of Methodist preachers to oppose it? But sup- any brother to deacon's or elder's orders. Much pose it does not-will it be pretended at this late less is it obliged to do these things first, or when [Whole No. 472.

The bishop may talk of being sent to the conference to do certain business-but the Discipline specifies no business which HE is to do in the conferences except to preside in them-not rule them: and is it presiding in the conference, to sit in the chair and refuse to do the duties of president, and thus prevent the whole conference from acting? This is a new way to "preside" in a deliberative body; a we ever thought of in a Methodist conference, nor any other, till slavery came up for discussion. Where in the Discipline, or in the doings of the General Conference, does the bishop get his authority for saying he is sent to the conference to do certain business and nothing more? He is sent to "PRESIDE:" and if he knows what the duties of a president of a deliberative body are, he may know his own duty. The fact of his being responsible to the General Conference, does not alter his duty as president of an annual conference.-The claims of an annual conference upon him as president, are the same as they would be if he were elected by the conference. The manner in which a president may be elected, cannot alter his duties as president. He may be punished for neglect of duty, or for mal-administration, by the body over which he presides, or by another body, as the case may be; but a president, as such, is under certain obligations, and the body over whom he presides has certain claims upon him, by whomsoever he may have been elected, or to whomsoever he may be responsible.

The duties of our bishops in the conferences. are simply to preside. No other duty is specified in the charter, either by "express provision, implication or inference." Should the General Conference please to do so, it might, perhaps, encumber our bishops with new and unparliamentary rules as presidents. But no such rules and regulations have yet been made. Our bishops are, therefore, under the broad direction to "preside in the conferences;" and they may ascertain their duty as presidents, from history, analogy and usage. But here they will look in vain to find authority for the powers which they have exercised over some of the conferences. We ask them to give us law, usage, or "advice," for their justification; though we by no means subscribe to the doctrine, that we are under paramount obligation to obey "advice," But so far from their having law or precedent with which to shield themselves, they cannot make it appear that the General Conference has ever even advised them to refuse to put resolutions to the vote, expressing a sentiment on slavery-far from this. The General Conference could have given such advice, or made such a law, had they wished any thing of the kind; but they have done neither, nor any thing like either. The General Conference has given the bishops no advice or instruction, touching their official duties in the conferences; much less have our presidents been required to disregard our rights. All therefore, which they have done on this subject as presidents, has been purely gratuitous and voluntary on their part.

WILL THE BISHOPS CARRY OUT THEIR PRINCIPLES? There has never been any dispute between the bishops and the conferences, concerning proper conference business, till since the subject of antislavery has been introduced into the conference. It would not now be strange if they should apply their principles on this subject to other matters .-Indeed, as a matter of policy, and self justification, such an application is to be expected.

And we have been informed that such an appli cation has actually been made, in principle, though not so far as we know, in practice. We have however been informed, by authority upon which we can depend, that one of our superintendents has decided that the business of our northern conference papers, is not proper conference business .-And they say this with some show of propriety; especially so far as it regards those papers which have been set up since the last General Conference. For, since that time, it has been contrary to the Discipline to set up any more conference papers." -See New Discipline, p. 185. But have these men who are so tenacious of "advice" on the slave question, been as careful to obey plain law, in other matters? Since the last General Conference, two of our superintendents, as we kave been credibly informed, have presided at several annual conferences, where hours and days have been spent in setting up or helping forward "new conference papers," not only without law, but contrary to law. Why have they not exercised their prerogatives in these instances, and refused to put such matters to the vote, when they have acknowledged that the business of these conference papers is not "proper conference business?" Where is the "thus saith the General Conference," in these cases? There is a "thus saith the General Conference," but it is plainly against the course of the bishops; especially if their doctrine is true, that presidents are responsible for all the conferences do, except the items of business enumerated in Discipline.

They have suffered this business to come on, in several instances before the regular disciplinary business was scarcely commenced; and some of the Conferences have been occupied, we are told, in these matters, while the disciplinary business was at a stand. How can our venerable church officers reconcile their administration, when they shall come before their proper tribunal! In some of the Conferences they have refused to put motions on moral questions to the vote-and have prevented conferences from opposing a "great evil," an evil which the Discipline opposes; while in other conferences, in repeated instances, they have put business to the vote which the Discipline prohibits. If the Discipline " defines the business to which the action of an Annual Conference extends," as one of our bishops has affirmed, then there has been unconstitutional proceedings, since the last General Conference, in four Annual Conferences at least, on the subject of Conference papers. The General Conference has never even advised Annual Conferences not to bear their testimony against slavery, but it has "earnestly entreated them not to set up any more Conference pa-

to let the conferences act in the former case, while they have acted with them, day after day, in the latter; thus protracting the sessions, and delaying the business only to which, as one of them says, the action of an Annual Conference extends! We do not bring up this affair to oppose any existing periodicals n our church, but simply to show that some of our bishops have been more tenacious of rague and in-definite "advice," (advice which says nothing about conferences or bishops) than they have of plain and definite law! In view of these facts, can it be possible, that the principal reason which has induced some of our presidents to do as they have done, on the slave question, is the advice of the General Conference? Has not their settled opposition to abolition, had some influence upon them in some of their de-

ADVICE OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. While some of our bishops have attempted to jus-tify themselves in what they have done, in the Conferences, on the slavery question, by the advice of the General Conference,—we regret that they have not proved-first, that that "advice" is LAW; and secondly, that it applies to them as presidents of the con-But neither of these have they done!

The question at issue is one in which the interests of our lay members are involved, as well as those of our ministers—a question on which the whole church should speak out. If annual conferences are oppressed, the church is oppressed. If the church may not speak through her ministers, where are her rights? If her memorials containing thousands of names, are refused a reference, and a respectful consideration, and especially when they ask for a conference testi-mony against a sin which the Discipline opposes, it is time for her to inquire "by what authority these things are done?" To suppose that one man can exercise such authority over the opinions and consciences of hundreds of ministers and thousands of members, as bas been contended for, and even exercised in two or three instances, involves, in the opinion of your committee, a palpable inconsistency. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Had the General Conference made a law which would have fully covered our bishops in their attempts to keep down an expression of sentiment against slavery, in the conferences, such a law would be unconstitutional. Such a law would perhaps have been made at the last General Conference, could it have been done constitutionally, for that body were prepared for almost any measures, which had the show of constitutionality, to put down abolition. But our Discipline must first be altered, before such a law can be made. And if such a law could not be made can requisitions of silence, put forth in the form of "advice," be binding upon bishops and conferences especially, when that advice does not touch the offi-cial duties of bishops and conferences? Can the General Conference do by indirect "advice," what it could not do by plain and positive LAW? To make a law to prevent Annual Conferences from opposing slavery with our Discipline as it is, would be clearly titutional; as much so, as it would to make a law to prevent annual conferences from opposing drunkenness! And yet our presidents think that the advice of the General Conference requires them to prevent annual conferences from opposing, in a conference capacity, this "great evil;" and that too, when these conferences are solemnly called on to do this by thousands of their members!

It has been said that the fault is not in the bishops, but in the General Conference. The General Conference, it has been contended, had no right to do as they have done, though the hishops are under obligation to obey them. To this it may be replied, that the bishops are under no obligation to obey uncon stitutional laws-much less are they obliged to obey unconstitutional "advice;" if, indeed, such advice can be given. The very nature of "advice," implies that it may be taken or not. If it be absolutely bind-ing, it is not advice, but law. But any thing of the nature of law, covering and requiring the acts of some of our bishops, we have already seen, would have been anconstitutional. The advice itself, therefore, cannot be absolutely binding; because, first, if it possess the nature of law, it is unconstitutional; and secondly, if it does not possess the nature of law, it can-not be binding, as a matter of course; and thirdly, in whatever light it be viewed, it does not touch the officia duties of our bishops. Admit, then, that the General Conference had a right to give such advice to the church, as has been given—what has that to do with the duty of our bishops, as presidents of the confer-ences? The fault, therefore, is not in the General Conference, so much as in the presidents. ILLUSTRATIONS.

WHO IS IN THE FAULT?

To use a simile. Suppose the Legislature of Mas sackusetts should request her representatives in Congress to use their influence against the admission of Texas to this Union. This would be "advice," nothing more or less. Now suppose one of these repre-sentatives to be elected speaker of the House. A motion is made by a member, that Texas be annexed. "But stop," says the speaker, "I cannot put that motion to the vote. I have have been advised 'wholly to refrain!' Again: Suppose the Legislature instructed her senators as above. This is more than advice. In the absence of the Vice President one of these senators is elected president of the Senate. pro tem. A motion is made to annex Texas. "But stop," says the president, "I cannot properly put that motion, because I am instructed 'wholly to refrain." Once more: Suppose the Congress of the United tates should issue its solemn judgment in the form of advice, that it is inexpedient to agitate the abolition question, and exhort all the people "wholly to refrain." The Massachusetts Legislature assembles; a member introduces a resolution saying that slavery is a "great evil," recommending to Congress the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Co-lumbia, and the Territories. "But stop," says the speaker of the House, "that subject has been put to rest by the General Government: I cannot put the question to the vote-IT IS NOT IN ORDER; AND I SHALL ALLOW OF NO APPEAL FROM MY DECISION TO THE HOUSE, BECAUSE IN MY JUDGMENT IT IN-VOLVES A QUESTION OF LAW!!" Now, who does not see, that this is precisely the ground taken by some of our bishops! In the last case supposed, the question is not a legislative, judicial, or execu atter. It simply expresses an opinion on the evil of slavery, and the duty of immediate abolition. But the speaker of the House pleads that he has "rights," that "he only claims the right to govern himself,"—and that for the house to only demand him to put that question is "usurpation," and "claiming the right to govern him," would not his refusal to put such a question be considered an unexampled "usur-pation," and claiming the right to govern the whole ouse? Neither the president of a deliberative or legislative body has any right to govern himself, so far as to refuse to do the proper duties of the chair, while he fills it. He has no right to "govern himself," in SUCH A WAY, as to oppress a multitude of others! If he desires the rights of a private individual, he may obtain them by becoming a private individual: but let him not suppose that as a public servant he can put forth, at all times, independent action, and govern himself by his private opinions. Such a doctrine would, indeed, be of "destructive tendency," and "subversive of order!"

CLAIMS SET UP. It has never, we believe, been contended, that a president is obliged to put to vote any resolutions that may be offered. The anti-slavery conferences have always manifested a willingness to abide by the Discipline: they have never asked for any thing unconstitutional. Neither have they ever claimed the right to govern the president. All they have ever contended for, is those rights which are common to all Protestant ecclesiastical assemblies. But they

pers;" and yet some of our presidents have refused | have believed and still believe, that for one man to brought to a knowledge of the truth, and others are but himself in the relation to others, that our bishops saying,—"Sirs, we would see Jesus."

Since Conference, we have received twenty members,—six by letter, and fourteen on probation. We

> In conclusion, your committee are fully of the swept away, like chaff before the wind. opinion that some of our bishops have usurped and exercised powers which do not belong to then:—that they have exceeded in some of their acts, their proper

onstitutional prerogatives.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
Timothy Merritt, JOSEPH A. MERRILL, ORANGE SCOTT, SAMUEL NORRIS WILLIAM LIVESEY, Lynn, Mass., Oct. 26, 1837.

Revivals.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. PEMBROKE, MASS.

BROTHER BROWN-I have only time to say, that this is the sixth day of our glorious protracted meeting. Fifteen or twenty have been converted, and as many more have been at the altar, deeply awakened, and many others more or less serious. cerely ask the fervent prayers of the people of God,

for the continuance of this good work. Yours, &c. L. BATES.

DEAR BROTHER-Since I wrote you yesterday, e gracious work of God has rapidly increased among Ten or twelve more have found the Saviour precious unto them, and are rejoicing in redeeming grace. Many others are in deep sorrow for sin, and re earnestly seeking for pardon in the blood of the

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

CHICHESTER, N. II.

BROTHER BROWN—At a camp-meeting held at Loudon, on the 18th of September last, our brethren we hear cheering accounts of the progress of the work of God. In several of the charges of Pittsnome, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, and were in- is advancing .- Pittsburgh Conference Journal. strumental of stirring up their brethren in the service of God, and were signally owned by God in winning souls to Christ. This gracious work received a new npulse on the 7th of October, at our second quarterly meeting, including also a meeting protracted one On Sabbath, the second day of our meeting, after the Lord's Supper, mourners were invited for prayers, when twelve came forward. The sight was affecting, to see the aged with the youth, mingle at he alter and cry to God for mercy.

The work continued to progress gradually, until Wednesday, when God seemed to use singular means to accomplish glorious ends. The remains of a youth were brought into the house, and the solemnities of a funeral attended to. The sight of the coffin before the altar, was loud preaching to many sinners, and some resolved from that hour, to seek the Lord, and when the coffin was lowered into the grave, a sister of the deceased gave her heart up to the Lord, and rejoiced that in the grave yard she had found a grave for her sins, and now enjoyed the prospect of meet-ing her sister in heaven, who had died in the Lord. After this, the work went on gloriously. Our altai was filled with broken hearted penitents, and with seekers of full salvation in the blood of the Lamb; or were their efforts in vain, for the Lord was pres ent to heal the broken hearted, and also to cleanse he believer from all unrighteousness.

Twenty have been received on trial, and twelve or ore testify that the blood of Christ cleanseth them from all sin. All who have joined the society, stand fast in the liberty of the gospel of Christ; but there are some who have a great many trials, and clouds of darkness, yet they do not mean to give up religion, although they seem to have bard toiling. The brethen who have been blest with sanctifying grace, still hold on their way, rejoicing in the fulness of the gos-pel. The spirit of brotherly love reigns among us, We have not a jarring string. Glory be to God!—Salvation sweetly flows!

Chichester, Nov. 20, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. CLAREMONT, N. H.

neeting house and in this village, the divine Spirit is raciously poured forth. At some places, ten or fifen have presented themselves, desiring the prayers of God's people, in an evening, and prayer has not een offered in vain. Many have found redemption through Christ, in the forgiveness of their sins. We are praying that the work of divine grace at the plaes of the lectures, and in the village, may continue to spread, until its power and influence are felt in ev ery part of our work.

The senseless objection, that none but women and children embrace religion, cannot be urged against the work of God in this place. For a few weeks past, most who have sought salvation, are men who are strong, and are overcoming the wicked one.

"O Jesus, ride on. Thy kingdom is glorious." Nov. 17, 1837.

M. CHASE.

FOR ZION'S HERALD

PLYMOUTH, N. H. DEAR BROTHER-On this circuit we are not prospering as well as we could wish, but we believe God s with us. We have many interesting seasons; the thren, as a general thing, I believe are waking up, and some five or six have sought and found the pear of great price, since Conference, and we are hoping nd praying that the great Head of the church will soon visit us with a refreshing shower of divine grace. I hope our brethren in other places will remember us nce more come up in remembrance before God.

On the circuits adjoining this, the Lord is gracious-y pouring out his Spirit. At Bristol, many souls we been converted. At Sandwich more than twenty have recently been brought from darkness to God's an account of which you will probably have soon from the brethren who labor there. Glory to God! We believe victory is turning on Zion's side, in this orthern region.

Yours in the gospel, L. Plymouth, N. H., Nov. 20, 1837. L. D. BLODGETT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

rom the fact, that the cross of Christ is here trium- in the newspapers containing phant. We held a meeting several days, in connec- circulating among the people, newspapers containing tion with our second quarterly meeting, and the power of the Lord was manifest among us. The church

the conference of their rights, and that too, in matters feel thankful to the Lord for what he has done, and of conscience and opinion, and on moral questions, hope and pray that he will continue his work, until is oppressive.

Yours truly, Bellows Falls, Vt., Nov. 28, 1837. R. DEARBORN.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

NORTH SALEM, N. H.

BROTHER BROWN-The set time to favor Zion in this place, has fully come. During the last Confer-ence year, our society built a neat and commodious chapel, which was suitably furnished by the benevolence of the ladies. Every thing connected with the building of the house was conducted harmoniously, but the year passed away, without any special revi-val of the work of God among us.

At our last Conference, it pleased our superintendent to re-appoint me to this station. I felt that something ought and must be done, for the advancement of the cause of God; nor was I alone. Some of our brethren in the membership joined earnestly in the

prayer,—"O Lord, revive thy work."

At the time of our camp-meeting in Derry, our prospects began to brighten, and we concluded to commence a four days meeting on the sixth of the present month. We had the labors of but few of our orethren in the ministry during the meeting, but God was with us in mighty power. We continued the meeting seven days, and rejoiced to know that our labor was not in vain. During the meeting more than forty came to the altar for prayers, and fourteen of them found peace with God, through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ.

The work is progressing gradually and firmly;there are some new cases of conviction at almost every meeting. Conversions are also increasing. In Ye saints of the most high God, that take a troop interest in revivals of religion, remember us in your fervent prayers, that God would continue to pour out tion, and twenty, we trust, have obtained the forgiveness of sin. To God be all the glory, while ours is Ye saints of the most high Cod, that take a deep all, since the commencement of our protracted me

the bliss.
Yours affectionately, R. H.
North Salem, N. H., Nov. 24, 1837. R. H. SPAULDING.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. TO THE PREACHERS IN THE STATE OF MAS-SACHUSETTS.

DEAR BRETHREN-At a meeting of the Quarterly Conference of Wesley station, Springfield, the subject of holding Camp-meetings, and the frequent disturbances attending them in this State, were taken into consideration, and a committee appointed to attend to the business of preparing petitions and forwarding them to the different preachers, with a request for them to use their endeavors to obtain signatures to those petitions; respectfully asking for a law to protect us, as in the States of Connecticut and Vern We therefore, having attended to that part of our duty, have forwarded by mail a circular, to which we equest you to obtain as many male signatures of the embers of the church as you possibly can-and we wish you to attend to it immediately, as they ought to be forwarded to the office of Zion's Herald, early in January. Persons will be appointed to attend to the isiness in due form, who are acquainted with the subject, and understand what it is which we want. You, therefore, by faithfully attending to this business, will greatly help the cause of morality and religion.

We have long grieved over, and lamented the frequent disturbances which have taken place at our camp-meetings, and such are the feelings of some of the preachers and people, that if we cannot be pro-tected in the peaceful exercise of the religious privileges common in our charge; we must either cease to hold them, or, if we continue to hold them it must be under such circumstances as greatly to diminish their usefulness. Let us therefore, brethren, unite in respectfully asking our honorable Legislature to give

It will be necessary, in returning them to the office of Zion's Herald, to pay the postage, if not forwarded

WM. LIVESEY, Committee. WM. RICE, Springfield, Nov. 15, 1837.

Note .- Some of the Preachers may not The work of God in the salvation of souls is pro- the petition above named. Such are respectfully requestressing gloriously in this station. At the four lec- ed to make use of the following, either by copying it, or are appointments, within two or three miles of our cutting it out and attaching it to a sheet of writing paper. -ED. HER.

> To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, to be assembled in General Court,

on the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1838. The Subscribers, members of the denomination called Methodists, respectfully represent, that in the exercise of the rights guaranteed by our Constitution to the people of all religious denominations, they are accustomed to hold meetings usually called Campmeetings; and that frequent disturbances are occa-sioned to such meetings, which are incident to the practice of various persons to resort to the vicinity of the place where such meetings are held, exposing for sale provisions and drinks, commonly in carts or wag-

ons, or places temporarily prepared for the purpose. They further represent, that there is no necessity for this traffic, and that the peace and quiet of such meetings would be promoted by its suppression. They therefore pray that a law may be passed pro-

hibiting this traffic, so far as it can be done consistently with the just rights of the citizens; and would respectfully refer to the provisions of law existing in Connecticut and Vermont, as having been found by experience to have a most beneficial effect.

> NAMES. RESIDENCE.

BR. BROWN-I herewith send you an article on "evil speaking," written by Br. Storrs, in reply to an article on the same subject from another hand, lately published in Zion's Herald, by the insertion of which, you will much in their prayers. O, that Plymouth circuit might oblige many of your readers. The subject is an important one, and should be well understood.

Yours, Lowell, Mass., Nov. 30, 1837. O. SCOTT.

[From Zion's Watchman.]

"THOUGHTS ON EVIL SPEAKING." DEAR BROTHER-I have seen, and read carefully, n article in the Auburn Banner, with the above

reading. The author of that article says, "Whatever wrong we find in our brethren, we ought to correct or pun-ish as the word of God directs." To this sentiment I most heartily respond, true. Having laid down the above rule, the author quotes Matt. xviii. 15, 17. He then adds, "But if, instead of following our Saviour's direction, in case of a real, supposed, or reported of-DEAR BROTHER-I rejoice to learn, through the fence, we speak of that offence in a brother's absence, olumns of the Herald, that our beloved Zion is so we sin against our brother. This evil may be com-onerally moving forward. What is more heart mitted, also, by writing, by showing a letter written heering and soul reviving than to hear, and especial-by another, by a smile, or nod of assent to the words to see Zion's gates crowded with living converts? We have great cause of rejoicing on this station, another reproaches him, by pointing to a paragraph such articles, and by

were much quickened, backsliders reclaimed, and sin-ners were converted to God. Since the meeting offences, whether against us personally or not, come closed, which was on the 12th inst., some have been under the Saviour's rule, Matt. xviii. 15, 17? And

rule, and that alone, as applicable? And if so, were not several of the apostles guilty of sinning against their brethren of the human family? Take a few extra few ex their brethren of the human family? Take a tew examples: "Demas hath forsaken me, having loved this present world." A high offence, according to the general understanding of this text. Again, "Alexander the coppersmith did me much evil; the Lord reward him according to his works: of whom be the works of whom were also for the best weighted our works." thou ware also; for he hath greatly withstood our words." "All they which are in Asia be turned away from me; of whom are Phygellus and Hermogenes. What! an apostle call two persons by name, and speak, aye, and "write" too, of their faults when they were absent! Again, "Holding faith and a good conscience; which some having put away, concerning faith, have made shipwreck; of whom is Hymeneus and Alexander; whom I have delivered unto Satan, that they may learn not to blaspheme." Here, though the apostle might have dealt with them, for aught I know, according to Matt. xviii., yet, it is certain, he said and wrote hard things about them, which according to the definition of evil speaking above, would almost amount to that offence. Paul also accuses Peter of "dissimulation," and says, so great was his de-parture from right, that "other Jews dissembled likewise with him: insomuch that Barnabas also was carried away with their dissimulation." Did Paul llow the course pointed out in the 18th Matthew? Clearly, he did not. What did he do? He tells us, he "withstood him to his face:" and he adds, "I said unto Peter before them all," &c. He rebuked him as publicly as was his offence; and not only so, but he wrote, and published Peter's offence through all the world, to the end of time; and thus did he give a publicity to it of the greatest possible extent, and "spread the fire farther, and cause it to be of long-

er duration," than though he had only spoken of it. Paul called one man "a child of the devil, and an enemy of all righteousness," to his face; and then, the haracter of that man was published to all the world. Was that evil speaking? It may be said this last was not a "brother:" but the rule is equally clear, "speak evil of no man," and as binding as that which prohibits speaking evil of a brother. Let that pass.

Several of the ecostles have written and published

o the world the offence of Peter in denying his Lord; and even gone so far as to tell us he "began to curse and to swear:" why could they not have kept that last fact, at least, to themselves? was it not sufficient to tell us that he denied his Lord, without telling us that he cursed and swore? Is that evil speaking?

The same apostles, also, have told us in writing and made it as public as possible, that Judas betrayed his Lord; and there is no evidence that one of them ever took the steps recorded in Matt. xviii. Did they sin against their brother?"

If there was no "evil speaking" in any of these there was no "evil speaking in any of these cases, and, I presume, none will pretend there was; then, it follows, I think, that speaking of another's offence, and even writing about it, though our Saviour's rule in the 18th of Matthew, has not been aplied in the case, is not, necessarily evil speaking. It may be objected that the apostles, in this respect,

are not our example, because they were inspired and we are not. Did the Holy Spirit inspire them to do wrong? If not, then it is right, in some cases, to speak of, and write about the offences of others: the nly question is, when is it right? Here comes an article in the Auburn Banner, writ-

ten and printed in a "newspaper," circulated by hun-dreds of hands; it reports the "offence of a brother," and thus by "the pen and the type," it is "spread before the world." Is this evil speaking? It may be said, the brother's name is not made public. So much the worse; because we are told that he is a "member of the Genesee Conference," and it may throw a suspicion over every "member of that body." Every one who reads the article will naturally inquire, Who is it in the Genesee Conference that has been guilty of evil speaking? Is it Loring Grant, or Israel Chamberlayne, or who is it? But, it may be answered, the Conference requested to have the 'Thoughts on evil speaking" published in the "newspaper!" But what ference did vote so, and thus allow their whole body to be thrown under suspicion; does that make the act justifiable? and so take away from it the character of evil speaking? But the brother was first dealt with according to Matt. xviii. What then? Did he repent—and did the Conference forgive him? And if so, is it according to our Saviour's rule in that chapter to publish his offence in a newspaper, and tell what was said to him in rebuking him? All I have to say further on that point, is, either it is not always evil speaking to use the "pen and the type," in circulating among the people the offences of a brother, or the article under consideration, itself, I think, partakes of the nature of evil speaking.

sign to injure him, is, without controversy, evil speaking. Speaking or publishing that which, in itself, is true of another, needlessly, to his injury, is also evil consideration of injury to the individual is to prevent the disclosure. This indeed should not prevent a to work to recover their degenerate posterity." private labor with the individual if the circumstances case? Would the law of God or man condemn me as guilty of evil speaking, though the disclosure might bound, by the command "speak not evil one of an- o'clock. other," to cover his sin and not make it public?-Such doctrine might do for a Papist, possibly, but I bound, if I am able, to show the fallacy of such denot to do so, is to be a partaker in another man's of-

lo good and doeth it not, to him it is sin." The author of the article we have under considerfound in our religious community, either North or county.

South." In plain English, it is worse than slavery; We sl the author for the last. But with regard to its being of every inhabitant of the State. worse than slavery ;-slavery is not only the "sum of all villanies," but it is the sum of all evil speaking.— It begins its career by the very worst of all evil speakmade in the image of God, is a thing! an article! fit present, like the preceding numbers, is well filled with -it says, in the very face of heaven, that a man only to be bought and sold like a beast and with the instructive reading, and such, at the same time, as is suitbeasts! It speaks evil of God, by practically saying, ed to arrest the attention of children. The articles are "I am wiser than thou art!"—"Marriage is a bad in-

are we, whatever the offence may be, to consider that |" Parents train up your children in the nurture an

Utica, Nov. 17, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD

BR. BROWN-Though our notice of the Missionary neeting held among us, in reference to the departure of the missionary family for South America came la yet the occasion was one of thrilling interest. It was on the 12th inst. Br. Kidder preached in the afternoon, an excellent sermon from these words, "In a much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these."

Brothers Tracy, Scudder and McMurdy were present, each of whom gave us a heart stirring speed full of information and eloquence. Some of the bu and holiest feelings seemed to pervade the whole as sembly—so much so, that some fancied they were about giving up the navigation of life, and entering the barbor of endless rest. In short, it was a most blessed time-a refreshing season. At the close, w took a collection and subscription, amounting to a little over thirty dollars.

It was then proposed by sister Otheman to go and open their missionary box—it was thought to contain nearly four dollars. Their youngest son, a little boy, said, that "if it did not contain that sum, be would make it up-he had fifty cents be would give." Thus the mantle of the missionary is falling on the young. We repaired to the house with all the zeal, and feel ings of genuine missionaries-opened the box, and took out over five dollars. We then sung, prayed, and parted. We hope to meet above. May God bless the missionary, and aid us here at home to keep alive the spirit, zeal, and missionary fire in the ch

Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 28, 1837.

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1837.

The subscriber having relinquished the agency for Zion's Herald, the Rev. D. S. King has been appointed Agent, and the office is removed to the Methodist Book Store, 32 Washington street.

MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.

Shortly after the reception of the news of the murder of Mr. Lovejoy, a number of the citizens of this city contemplated the propriety of holding a meeting, for the pur-pose of giving the citizens an opportunity of expressing their abhorrence of the late ferocious and murderous pro ceedings at Alton. The amiable, accomplished and patriotic Dr. Channing headed a petition to the Mayor and Aldermen, for the use of Faneuil Hall for that purpose. This petition was rejected, chiefly for the reason as they say, "that the resolutions which would be likely to be sanctioned by the signers of that petition, ought not to be regarded as the public voice of this city."

What could the Mayor and Aldermen have supposed these resolutions would be? The petitioners asked for the use of the Hall, "for the purpose of noticing in a suite ble manner, the recent murder at Alton." What right had the Mayor and Aldermen to pre-judge the character of the resolutions, which they supposed would be passed? It was to be a meeting of citizens. Ought not the citizens of Boston to express their abhorrence of the murderous proceedings at Alton, in the destruction of the freedom of the press? They ought to be the first; and no act of the Mayor and Aldermen would reflect so much honor upon them, as to have been themselves the projectors and encouragers of such a meeting.

Dr. Channing, in a very manly and dignified spirit, addresses, through the columns of the Daily Advertiser, the citizens of Boston, upon the rejection of the petition, and says that he earnestly hopes his fellow citizens will demand the public meeting which has been refused, with a voice which cannot be denied. The following is his language in regard to the resolutions.

"I was requested to prepare the resolutions; and I was meditating this work, when I heard the decision of the Board of Aldermen. My single aim was, to frame such I think, we ought to have a clear definition of evil resolutions as should pledge all, who should concur in neaking. Allow me to suggest the following for consideration. Speaking or writing of another with design to injure him, is, without controversy, evil speaking. Speaking or publishing that which, in itself, is true of another, needlessly, to his injury, is also evil speaking; whether you have previously taken the steps printed out in the 18th of Matthew or not. It steps printed out in the 18th of Matthew or not. It is evil speaking, because it is contrary to the law of love. Hence we might define evil speaking to be any language or signs made use of, that are not in accordance with that law. With regard to public offences, we have, at least, the example of Paul in the case of late a mob, is to pronounce the severest libel on this city. It is to assert, that peaceful citizens cannot meet here in sefety. It is to assert, that peaceful citizens cannot meet here in sefety. Peter, that they are to be publicly rebuked "that others may fear." Public rebuke is not evil speaking of lence, and in defence of the dearest and most sacred lence. itself; but it may become so, by being unnecessarily severe, or by being administered in a spirit of hatred. In speaking of, or publishing the offences of individuals that there are to be taken just be severed in a spirit of hatred. uals, two things are to be taken into the account, the individual and the public. If the offence is of such a character that the public will be injured by not knowing it, it is duty to make it known, and not to do so is to be a partaker in other men's sins, and no the awful truth; and those among us who retain a por-

Since the above was written, a meeting has been held re such as not to require an immediate disclosure. at the Old Common Council Room, at which Geo. Bond, Suppose I learn, for instance, that certain persons are Esq. was chosen Chairman, and Benj. F. Hallett, Esq. otting to set fire to a city—I have only time to communicate the information to prevent their design.—
Can any doubt what should be my course in such a proving the course pursued by the Mayor and Alderman, in refusing the use of Fancuil Hall. A committee men, in refusing the use of Fancuil Hall. A committee of twenty-four persons were chosen, two from each Ward, "reputation of a fellow being?" So in case for the purpose of circulating petitions among the inhab-I saw a "brother" commit the act of murder; am I itants for the use of the Hall next Friday morning, at 10

COMMON SCHOOLS .- We have received a polite retrust it would not be received by a Protestant. So if quest to publish a circular, addressed to the inhabitants of n person undertakes publicly to defend men in sin, or Plymouth county, Mass., on the interesting subject of to represent the greatest outrages as no sin, I am common schools. The Legislature of this State at its last session, established a Board of Education, consisting of fence, though it may injure the "reputation of" that eight persons, besides the Governor and Lieut. Governor, fellow being "who is engaged in such defence; and The object of this Board is to ascertain the actual condition ence, and brings me under the condemnation of the word of God, which saith, "to him that knoweth to and extending them. The Hon. Horacc Mann, Secretary of the Board, has gone through the State, and examined the schools. In Plymouth county, he met a convention says, that "There are other evils in our church, tion of delegates, who formed a county association for the or in some way connected with it; but this, [evil improvement of common schools. This convention chose speaking] in my opinion, is the worst that can be a committee to prepare an Address to the citizens of the

We shall in our next, insert the Address, as it is a suband by inference it is worse than abolitionism. Thank ject which ought to come home to the fire-side and heart

THE SABBATH SCHOOL MESSENGER .- This interesting little monthly has reached its seventh number. The stitution—the Almighty did not know how to arrange the Messenger. Would not the second page of the cover this lower world, when he instituted that relation!" be improved by a table of contents? **DECEMBER 6, 1837.**

ZION'S HERALD .- ABOLITION.

The Editor of Zion's Herald evades the all

nconsistency and defamation of the Southern which we so justly charged upon him in our 17th

which we so justly enarged upon thin in our free by the subterfuge of a distinction between ed contributed articles. He says that the article oper which classed Southern Christians with Mond Pagans, held our religion to be Idolatry, an that its errors if less numerous were not less a than those of Mohamedanism or Paganism, an was sinful to preach in our churches or tea was simili to preach in our churches of tea schools, was written by a correspondent, and r editor. He does not pretend, however, that pondent coerced its publication, or that the edi word to correct the viciousness of his correspond cle. But what can this change of position profit h he not better have consented to his supposed conversion" than confess himself guilty of so conversion" than confess himself guilty of so abuse of the religious press as to make it a revolting sacrilegious defamation? His techni-tion, if applied to purely speculative opinions, deed be allowed him; but in a case like the deed be allowed him; but in a case like the cannot be without prostituting the liberty of the whatever is base, or scandalous, or immoral, an editor's responsibility for publishing vicious difference can be admitted between what was another and himself. The publication, in either alike his act, and his alone; it is the publication constitutes the offence; and for the publication constitutes the offence; and for the publication him, and not his correspondent, bound to answ. We may be permitted to express regret that buke should have angered the Herald into the garity of editorial lynching. An offence so con and beneath the stoop of either good sense or ners, makes it hard for one to feel respectful the perpetrator. It is perfect vandalism to personal resentment towards an editor, and drawed name through the dust and mire of Bill gratification of that resentment, for his having gratification of that resentment, for his having n official duty. In the present case, however an official duty. In the present case, noweverings incline us rather to pity than to contemn. iter of the Herald is an abolitionist, and in consubject of an infatuation of incalculable power the brain and chill the heart.—Southern

The above is the reply of the editor of the Christian Advocate to an article which appear Herald of Nov. 1. Why did not the editor of have the magnanimity to copy the article into h The history of the case is this. Sometime in of October, a member of the N. E. Conference

too, who is respected and loved by all who not only as a Christian and a gentleman, but a intelligence and candor, communicated to the article containing strictures on the religion of Dr. Capers, the editor of the Southern Christ cate, took up the subject in his paper, but replying to the arguments of our correspo pounces upon the editor of the Herald, and spleen upon him, in language combining pue etation and abuse. His article we the Herald, so that our readers know its chara Doctor is guilty of misrepresentation, in givin ders the impression that the article which he was written by the editor, when he knew i There can be no mistake about this, for, in above, instead of confessing his fault, when I to him, he wilfully and recklessly persists in the offence is committed in the meanest way. guage is constructed with so much ertifice, as literally untrue, but it conveys an impression false. And yet the Doctor deliberately persis and in the article above, attempts to justify it. that he "justly charged" us, in the allegat he made, and calls it a "just rebuke," and

having "discharged an official duty," by so do His charge of "editorial lynching" and "v comes with an ill grace from one who has p singular course he has, toward one who gas cause of offence. Did he suppose we would s mit to his misrepresentation, and not dare to may have to learn yet, that the spirit of a Ne er is not to be crushed and trampled upon, and bodies of the slaves are, at the South. N have our presses muzzled by the exhibition even more vindictive and virulent, than the graph of the above article, if such a thing coul ining our remarks within the limits of truth, bedy of men, shall deter us at the North, fro just what we please upon the subject of sla abolition. We are willing to be met with but when met with vulgar sneers, unmanner and personal abuse, we shall always concl the best there is to offer.

The Doctor endeavors to occupy a grouwholly untenable; namely, that the sentime respondent, are the sentiments of the edito new doctrine. According to this rule, most lieve every thing, and nothing, at for there are but few papers which do not a of correspondents, on controverted subjects. to the Doctor's rule, all these editors believe the same time! Our paper is one of those open to the discussion of slavery; and articl times published in it, which attempt to de from the Scriptures. Of course, then, we slaveholder, at least in sentiment, as the Do according to his mode of reasoning, although calls us an abolitionist. This ignorance of sponsibilities of an editor, places the Doctor i position. He knows very well, that when ommitted an obvious error, the best course when pointed out to him, is, to confess it, w grace as he can, and look out well for the fu

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.-We learn to Patriot, that the Royal Antiquarian Society gen, have recently published a volume, re supposed discovery of the Continent of No in the early part of the 11th century, by t Northmen. Mr. Irving, in his life of Colum the truth of this tradition, and Mr. Bancroft jects it. Malte Brun and Humboldt however as certain. Snorre Sturleson, an Icelandic wrote in the 13th century, mentioned the North America in the 11th century, and its by the Danes. This was before Columbus' those were nearly at the close of the 15th ce work of Sturleson has been published at embracing extracts from numerous other an in the Icelandic language. Much is said re inscription on Dighton rock, in this State.

The editors of the volume maintain, with dence, that the coast of North America wa explored by the Danes, from Newfoundland sey, and that Massachusetts and Rhode Islattled by them. Numerous fac similes of the uscripts, appealed to as the authorities for tsions, are contained in this important and cur A very few copies only of it have reached the

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUVEN mas and New Year's Present. Edited by S. Boston: American Stationers' Company, 188

This Annual appears this year in an enla The embellishments, which are ten in nur highly finished character, and an attempt ha says the editor, to bring the graphic illustra as may be, to the standard of the London A pieces in prose are eighteen in number, and ry thirty. Among the contributors are the

Greenwood, Sigourney, Mrs. Hale, Mellen, One of the pieces in poetry, written by , is quite a curiosity. He says that while less in his berth after long sea-sickness, he self one night with collecting all the rhymes member to the word ark, arranging them in

names of Pierpont, H. F. Could, Sedgwick,

Parents train up your children in the nurture an monition of the Lord,"—"that's all a humbugildren are only goods and chattels if they are black,

not entirely bleached out!"
But it is in vain to attempt to sum up the amount evil speaking there is in slavery,-it is one mass evil speaking. It may well be said to have a nouth of blasphemy," that is constantly pouring our evil speaking, like smoke from the bottomless pit, GEO. STORRS. Utica, Nov. 17, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

BR. BROWN-Though our notice of the Missionary eeting held among us, in reference to the departure the missionary family for South America came late. t the occasion was one of thrilling interest. It was the 12th inst. Br. Kidder preached in the afteron, an excellent sermon from these words, "In as ich as ve have done it unto one of the least of these

Brothers Tracy, Scudder and McMurdy were esent, each of whom gave us a heart stirring speech of information and eloquence. Some of the best d holiest feelings seemed to pervade the whole asnbly—so much so, that some fancied they were out giving up the navigation of life, and entering harbor of endless rest. In short, it was a most ssed time-a refreshing season. At the close, we k a collection and subscription, amounting to a lit-

over thirty dollars. It was then proposed by sister Otheman to go and en their missionary box-it was thought to contain arly four dollars. Their youngest son, a little boy, d, that "if it did not contain that sum, he would ke it up-he had fifty cents be would give." Thus mantle of the missionary is falling on the young, e repaired to the house with all the zeal, and feels of genuine missionaries—opened the box, and k out over five dollars. We then sung, prayed, I parted. We hope to meet above. May God bless missionary, and aid us here at home to keep alive spirit, zeal, and missionary fire in the churche

Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 28, 1837.

ZION'S HERALD.

STON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1837.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having relinquished the agency for m's Herald, the Rev. D. S. King has been appointed ent, and the office is removed to the Methodist Book ore, 32 Washington street.

MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.

Shortly after the reception of the news of the murder Mr. Lovejoy, a number of the citizens of this city connplated the propriety of holding a meeting, for the purse of giving the citizens an opportunity of expressing ir abhorrence of the late ferocious and murderous prodings at Alton. The amiable, accomplished and patic Dr. Channing headed a petition to the Mayor and ermen, for the use of Faneuil Hall for that purpose. s petition was rejected, chiefly for the reason as they "that the resolutions which would be likely to be ctioned by the signers of that petition, ought not to regarded as the public voice of this city.' What could the Mayor and Aldermen have supposed

se resolutions would be? The petitioners asked for the of the Hall, "for the purpose of noticing in a suitamanner, the recent murder at Alton." What right the Mayor and Aldermen to pre-judge the character the resolutions, which they supposed would be pas-? It was to be a meeting of citizens. Ought not the zens of Boston to express their abhorrence of the murous proceedings at Alton, in the destruction of the freen of the press? They ought to be the first; and no of the Mayor and Aldermen would reflect so much or upon them, as to have been themselves the projecand encouragers of such a meeting.

r. Channing, in a very manly and dignified spirit, adses, through the columns of the Daily Advertiser, the tens of Boston, upon the rejection of the petition, and that he earnestly hopes his fellow citizens will ded the public meeting which has been refused, with a e which cannot be denied. The following is his lange in regard to the resolutions,

I was requested to prepare the resolutions; and I was itating this work, when I heard the decision of the rd of Aldermen. My single aim was, to frame such lutions as should pledge all, who should concur it n, to the exertion of their whole influence for the pression of mobs, for the discouragement of violence, the vindication of the supremacy of the laws, and esally for the assertion and defence of the freedom of press. My intention was; to exclude all reference to ites, all topics about which there could be a division ng the friends of liberty. No other resolutions could be a been drawn up in consistency with the petition;—the Board of Aldermen had no right to expect any rs. To intimate that such resolutions would not exstant the public opinion of Boston, and would even created the proposed the respect to the proposed to the proposed the respect to the proposed to the proposed to the proposed the respect to the proposed to the proposed the respect to the proposed to t a mob, is to pronounce the severest libel on this city.
to assert, that peaceful citizens cannot meet here in
ty, to strengthen and pledge themselves against vioand in defence of the dearest and most sacred ts. And has it come to this? Has Boston fallen so? May not its citizens be trusted to come together to ress the great principles of liberty, for which their ers died? Are our fellow citizens to be murdered in act of defending their property, and of asserting tho t of free discussion; and is it unsafe in this metroponce the refuge of liberty, to express abhorrence of deed? If such be our degradation, we ought to know awful truth; and those among us who retain a porof the spirit of our ancestors, should set themselves And has it come to this? Has Boston fallen so of the spirit of our ancestors, should set themselves ork to recover their degenerate posterity.

nce the above was written, a meeting has been held e Old Common Council Room, at which Geo. Bond, was chosen Chairman, and Benj. F. Hallett, Esq. etary. At this meeting, resolutions were passed, disoving the course pursued by the Mayor and Alderin refusing the use of Faneuil Hall. A committee enty-four persons were chosen, two from each Ward, he purpose of circulating petitions among the inhabfor the use of the Hall next Friday morning, at 10 ck.

MMON SCHOOLS .- We have received a polite ret to publish a circular, addressed to the inhabitants of nouth county, Mass., on the interesting subject of non schools. The Legislature of this State at its last on, established a Board of Education, consisting of persons, besides the Governor and Lieut. Governor. object of this Board is to ascertain the actual condition r common schools, and suggest means of improving extending them. The Hon. Horace Mann, Secretathe Board, has gone through the State, and examine schools. In Plymouth county, he met a convenof delegates, who formed a county association for the ovement of common schools. This convention chose nmittee to prepare an Address to the citizens of the

shall in our next, insert the Address, as it is a subwhich ought to come home to the fire-side and heart ery inhabitant of the State.

E SABBATH SCHOOL MESSENGER .- This interglittle monthly has reached its seventh number. The ut, like the preceding numbers, is well filled with ective reading, and such, at the same time, as is suitarrest the attention of children. The articles are -an indispensable requirite in a publication like lessenger. Would not the second page of the cover proved by a table of contents?

ZION'S HERALD .- ABOLITION.

tency and defamation of the Southern churches, which we so justly charged upon him in our 17th number, th we so just the subterfuge of a distinction between editorial and simulated articles. He says that the article of that papondent coerced its publication, or that the editor said a word to correct the viciousness of his correspondent's article. But what can this change of position profit him? Had he not better have consented to his supposed "sudden conversion" than confess himself guilty of so gross an abuse of the religious press as to make it a medium of revolting sacrilegious defamation? His technical distinction, if applied to purely speculative opinions, might indeed be allowed him; but in a case like the present it deed be allowed him; but in a case like the present it cannot be without prostituting the liberty of the press to whatever is base, or scandalous, or immoral. Touching an editor's responsibility for publishing vicious matter, no difference can be admitted between what was written by another and himself. The publication, in either case, is another and himself. The pullication, the first carry, to alike his act, and his alone; it is the publication which constitutes the offence; and for the publication we hold him, and not his correspondent, bound to answer. We may be permitted to express regret that our just rebuke should have angered the Herald into the low vul-

garity of editorial lynching. An offence so contemptible, and beneath the stoop of either good sense or good manners, makes it hard for one to feel respectfully towards ners, makes it hard to be to be to the perperator. It is perfect vandalism to indulge in personal resentment towards an editor, and drag his personal name through the dust and mire of Billingsgate in tion of that resentment, for his having discharged gratification of that resentment, for his naving discharged an official duty. In the present case, however, our feelings incline us rather to pity than to contemn. The edings incline us rather to pity than to contemn. ings incline an abolitionist, and in consequence, a subject of an infatuation of incalculable power both to fever the brain and chill the heart.—Southern Christian

Herald of Nov. 1. Why did not the editor of that paper on the duties of editor of the Alton Observer. have the magnanimity to copy the article into his paper?

The history of the case is this. Sometime in the month intelligence and candor, communicated to the Herald, an and heartless mob. article containing strictures on the religion of the South. Dr. Capers, the editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, took up the subject in his paper, but instead of replying to the arguments of our correspondent, he pounces upon the editor of the Herald, and vents his spleen upon him, in language combining puerility, misrepresentation and abuse. His article we copied into the Herald, so that our readers know its character. The Doctor is guilty of misrepresentation, in giving his readers the impression that the article which he condemned was written by the editor, when he knew it was not. There can be no mistake about this, for, in the article above, instead of confessing his fault, when pointed out to him, he wilfully and recklessly persists in it. And the offence is committed in the meanest way. The language is constructed with so much artifice, as not to be literally untrue, but it conveys an impression directly false. And yet the Doctor deliberately persists in this, and in the article above, attempts to justify it. He says that he "justly charged" us, in the allegation which he made, and calls it a "just rebuke," and speaks of

having "discharged an official duty," by so doing.

His charge of "editorial lynching" and "vandalism"
comes with an ill grace from one who has pursued the singular course he has, toward one who gave him no cause of offence. Did he suppose we would silently submit to his misrepresentation, and not dare to reply? He may have to learn yet, that the spirit of a New Englander is not to be crushed and trampled upon, as the souls and bodies of the slaves are, at the South. Nor will we have our presses muzzled by the exhibition of a spirit even more vindictive and virulent, than the last paragraph of the above article, if such a thing could be. Confining our remarks within the limits of truth, no man, or budy of men, shall deter us at the North, from speaking just what we please upon the subject of slavery and its abolition. We are willing to be met with argumentbut when met with vulgar sneers, unmannerly invective, and personal abuse, we shall always conclude that is

the best there is to offer. The Doctor endeavors to occupy a ground which is respondent, are the sentiments of the editor. This is a Lyceum Hall, Hanover street, the President of the Socidoctrine. According to this rule, most editors be- ety, Rev. J. Horton, in the chair. lieve every thing, and nothing, at one and the same time ! for there are but few papers which do not admit articles of correspondents, on controverted subjects. According to the Doctor's rule, all these editors believe both sides, at the same time! Our paper is one of those which are open to the discussion of slavery; and articles are sometimes published in it, which attempt to defend slavery from the Scriptures. Of course, then, we are as good a slaveholder, at least in sentiment, as the Doctor himself, according to his mode of reasoning, although above, he calls us an abolitionist. This ignorance of the true responsibilities of an editor, places the Doctor in a ludicrous position. He knows very well, that when a man has committed an obvious error, the best course, in all cases, when pointed out to him, is, to confess it, with as good a grace as he can, and look out well for the future.

gen, have recently published a volume, relative to the supposed discovery of the Continent of North America, adopted. n the early part of the 11th century, by the Danes, or Northmen. Mr. Irving, in his life of Columbus, doubts the truth of this tradition, and Mr. Bancroft entirely rejects it. Malte Brun and Humboldt however, consider it weertain. Snorre Sturleson, an Icelandic author, who shall be seen intoxicated. wrote in the 13th century, mentioned the discovery of North America in the 1!th century, and its colonization by the Danes. This was before Columbus' voyages, for those were nearly at the close of the 15th century. The work of Sturleson has been published at Copenhagen, embracing extracts from numerous other ancient authors

inscription on Dighton rock, in this State. The editors of the volume maintain, with great confidence, that the coast of North America was thoroughly explored by the Danes, from Newfoundland to New Jersey, and that Massachusetts and Rhode Island were set . Numerous fac similes of the ancient manscripts, appealed to as the authorities for these conclusions, are contained in this important and curious volume A very few copies only of it have reached this country.

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, A Christmas and New Year's Present. Edited by S. G. Goodrich. Boston: American Stationers' Company, 1838.

This Annual appears this year in an enlarged form .-The embellishments, which are ten in number, are of a he was nearly insensible. highly finished character, and an attempt has been made, says the editor, to bring the graphic illustrations, as near pieces in prose are eighteen in number, and those in poet-Among the contributors are the well-known Greenwood, Sigourney, Mrs. Hale, Mellen, and Weld.

One of the pieces in poetry, written by Henry Ware, member to the word ark, arranging them in alphabetical resumption of specie payments, but adjourn to a future

order, and then attempting verses in description of the The Editor of Zion's Herald evades the allegation of deluge. The poem contains nineteen lines.

The stoic may sneer at the idea of making presents, as a token of friendship, or love, but experience abundantly proves, that the practice, in all suitable cases, contributes contributed articles. He says that the article of that per which classed Southern Christians with Mohamedans per which classed Southern Christians with Mohamedans and Pagans, held our religion to be Idolatry, and affirmed a good one. It is always pleasant to be remembered by and Pagans, neit our religion to be remembered by that its errors if less numerous were not less abominable than those of Mohamedanism or Paganism, and that it was sinful to preach in our churches or teach in our problems replaced by those we esteem, or love, and of course pleasant to have occasional tokens of this in the form of a present; and was sinful to preach in our churches or teach in our problems replaced by the page of the second was sinful to preach in our churches of teach in our schools, was written by a correspondent, and not by the editor. He does not pretend, however, that the correspondent coerced its publication, or that the editor said a venir, for 1838.

We copy the following very beautiful piece of poetry

MUSIC ON THE WATER. Hark! while our ship is swinging Above the ocean caves, The twilight gale is bringing Soft music o'er the waves.

Ah! from what isle of pleasure Floats the harmonious sound? To that entrancing measure
A fairy troop might bound! Hush! now it faints, it lingers,-Now with a strain sublime, Struck by the wind-god's fingers, It drowns the billowy chime! The stars more brightly glisten, The waves beneath the moon Fall down, and seem to iisten, Enchanted to the tune!

Now mounting, now subsiding, It swells, it sinks, it dies; Now, on swift pinions gliding, Over the deep it flies. So sweet and so endearing, The strain, that, ere 'tis done, Thought is absorbed in hearing,— All senses in the one

MR. LOVEJOY'S FLACE SUPPLIED .- We have been The above is the reply of the editor of the Southern informed by good authority, that a clergyman of this city, Christian Advocate to an article which appeared in the has signified a readiness to repair to Alton, and enter up-

The friends of the freedom of the press, as one man, ought to rally around this cause, and at all hazards, conof October, a member of the N. E. Conference, and one tinue the publication of the Alton Observer, as nearly as too, who is respected and loved by all who know him, possible to its former character. A contrary course, will not only as a Christian and a gentleman, but as a man of be meanly to submit to the dictation and rule of a base

> METHODISM IN QUINCY .- We learn with pleasure, that in this beautiful town, the few Methodists resident there, contemplate the erection of a Meeting House, immediately. They have \$3000 subscribed, and have issued proposals for building.

REVOLUTION IN CANADA.

The disaffected party in Lower Canada, seem to be determined to resist the government, and to try their strength. We have only room this week for some of the eading items of intelligence.

On the 23d of Nov., a portion of wheat shipped in some boats from St. Antoine, for Montreal, was seized by the patriotic army.

It is reported that at Chambly, which is on the St.

Johns river, the number of revolutionists in arms, is 5 or 6,000. This however is supposed an exaggeration. Upon the reception of a report at Montreal, that the rebels had taken possession of the old fort at St. Charles, a detachment of militia proceeded thither on the 22d of November.

The British government have sent to Washington for permission to transport 10,000 troops from Halifax to Montreal and Quebec.

There has been an engagement, probably about the 25th ult., between the loyalists and the patriots. The latter were successful. The loyalists lost 16 killed and wounded and two brass pieces. This engagement was between the advance-guard of the detachment of the militia above-

mentioned and the Canadian populace. Some of the fugitives have fled to Vermont for safety. Wolfred Neilson, one of the prominent leaders of the patriots is a distiller.

At Quebec, on Sunday, the 19th ult., there was a serious affray between the loyalists and the disaffected.

A MEETING OF THE BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, called to pass resolutions relative to the riot at Alton, and the death of Mr. Lovejoy, was held wholly untenable; namely, that the sentiments of a cor-

> Several resolutions were offered, and the meeting was addressed in the afternoon by Rev. Amos A. Phelps, Mr. Amasa Walker, and others, after which the assembly joined in prayer with Rev. Baron Stow, for the blessing of Heaven to attend the efforts of the Anti-Slavery Society, and give to each member the spirit which may enable them firmly to persevere in their great work, being willing to suffer reproach and even death, for the

cause of suffering humanity.

The meeting was addressed in the evening by Dr. H. I. Bowditch, Mr. O. Johnson, Mr. I. Codding and others, and the resolutions, the substance of which was, that the Society deeply deplored the loss to their cause of such a man as Mr. Lovejoy, but firmly believed that Providence would overrule the event for the more rapid advancement of the cause-that we had reason to fear that the spirit of mobocracy which had triumphed at Alton, if not met and resisted with Christian fortitude, would extend DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.-We learn by the Boston its triumph throughout the length and breadth of the Patriot, that the Royal Antiquarian Society of Copenha- land; and that liberty existed only in name until the Alton Observer should be re-established-were unanimously

> WHOLESOME REGULATION .- The Albany Recorder states, that the Prussian Government has recently issued an ordinance, to dismiss from office every functionary who

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK .- We learn by the Mercantile Journal, that the schooner Content, of Dennis, Mass., Capt. W. Chase, jr., master, sailed from Saco, Me. on the 13th ult. with a cargo of boards. There were on board four other persons. On the second day out, while in the Icelandic language. Much is said respecting the the wind was blowing heavy, accompanied by hail and snow, the schooner sprung aleak. Ail hands were set to pumping and bailing, but the leak increased fast, and at midnight she capsized, and the masts went by the board. No one but the captain was on deck when she went over. The others got out of the cabin window, but only two of them succeeded in getting on board. The next morning both of these died through fatigue and cold. The captain remained on the wreck until Thursday evening, the 16th, when he was fallen in with by the ship Macedonia of Portland, the captain of which took him off. He was on the wreck three days, constantly wet, and without a morsel of food. When found, he was in a state of helplessness: his arms and legs were very much bruised, and

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS .- Some wrias may be, to the standard of the London Annuals. The ters of great ability, both in New York, and in this city, are using powerful arguments in favor of an immediate resumption of specie payments by the Banks. Exchange hames of Pierpont, H: F. Could, Sedgwick, H. Ware, jr., is said now to be below par, in specie, and that no more specie will be sent abroad to pay debts.

At the first meeting of the Convention at New York is quite a curiosity. He says that while lying sleep- City, 115 delegates were present. They set with closed less in his berth after long sea-sickness, he amused him- doors. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that the self one night with collecting all the rhymes he could re- Convention will probably not fix upon any time for the

day. It is stated that the State of Connecticut will probably resume, and New York City. Boston, we presume will not be behind.

General Intelligence.

Violent Gale at Buffalo. On the night of the 22d The House was in favor of the issue of three millio ult., the town of Buffalo was visited by a violent gale of wind, and in consequence the waters of the lake were raised to an unusual height. About twenty-five miserable buildings, many of which was inhabited, were swept the supposed amount of the public debt, with a pledge of the public domain, and of the public faith for their redemption. The Senate was for limiting the issue to one million, for fear that the issue of so large an amount would be the public faith for their reduced to the public debt, with a pledge of the pub away, and several lives were lost. Five dead bodies had been found, and it was supposed that a number of persons charge d'Affaires had arrived and had presented his credenically with the window of the houses, dentials.—Boston Patriot. more were drowned. A woman in one of the houses, clung to the window sill, with the water up to her chin, supporting three children on her back, until one after another they dropped off, and were drowned—the last a short time before she was relieved, at 4 o'clock in the morning. Several other distressing incidents are related. Serious apprehensions were felt for the safety of vessels to the labe. Partial.

who wear Bowie Whiskers, or bunches of hair circumnav-igating their faces, and giving them the appearance of foxes peeping through a brush fence; and of those who wear similar appendages upon their upper lips, like the smellers of a wild cat. Such fellows carry Bowie knives in their pockets, and wear the whiskers to match. Their object is disguise. Having committed a murder or rob-bery in their whiskers and smellers, they shave all off, and e out with new faces; so that none but their masterwe mean the old gentleman—would know them; and he never forgets such worthies. We may daily find some these gentry in Bowie whiskers, and smellers common-y called moustaches, strutting about Chesnut street. A w occasionally show themselves at the Exchange Readlew occasionally show themselves at the Exchange Reading Rooms, as "distinguished strangers;" and our worthy
Mayor and police officers occasionally find them in our
most fashionable gaming houses, where they enter the
dens of iniquity for the purpose of suppressing them. We
advise our readers to keep a hawk's eye upon all who
wear Bowie whiskers. They are always the signs of
Bowie knives.—Phil. Ledger.

Loss of the Steamboat Ceylon .- The St. Louis Repub lican, of November 20th, says:—"On Wednesday night last, the steamboat Ceylon left Louisville for New Orleans, about dark, having on board about 300 passengers, a valuable cargo, and a number of horses. About 10 o'clock at night the boat was discovered to be on fire, and shortly afterwards the flames burst out of the hold, where it entires the state of t where it originated. Whether communicated from the fire under the boilers, or in some other manner, we have not learned. It was found impossible to run her ashore not learned. It was found impossible to run her ashore when first discovered, and she was run the whole length of the Salt river beach, a distance of about 22 miles, in a complete sheet of flame, when she was run ashore with admirable skill by the pilot. A gravel bar on each side of the river prevented her being run on shore sooner. As soon as she was made fast, the passengers all got ashore safe, not a single life having been lost. The boat, cargo, and baggage of the passengers, were totally lost. We safe, not a single life having been lost. The boat, cargo, and baggage of the passengers, were totally lost. We understand, however, that the horses on board were saved. The passengers give great credit to Capt. Hale and his crew for the manner in which they conducted themselves during the trying period. The Ceylon was one of the most splendid passenger boats on the western waters, about 300 tons burthen, and only six months old. She was partly owned in Pittsburg, and the remainder in St. Louis. She was estimated at \$30,000, 20,000 o

Wooden Blocks, as a substitute for stone in paving, are fast superseding the invention of Mr. M'Adams. In the city of New York where the experiment has been fairly tried, wood has been fully proved to be better than stone. The question is now what form of block is best, the square or hexagon, and the editor of the Star of that city, is dispersed to expect the fit company segment of Pittshire with or hezagon, and the editor of the Star of that city, is disposed to question the "common sense of a Pittsburg writer, who recommends the first in an experiment about to be tried there. The latter form we observe, has been adopted in Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth, which is now being paved, while the first experiment in Walnut street, alongside of the Exchange is with square blocks. This method affords an admirable road, remarkably even of surface, and consequently causing but little jar and less noise. The blocks are about a foot long, wedged in tightly between the curb stone on each side. diate layers of mortar and gravel, thus filling up the in-terstices, and rendering the whole compact and impervi-

The blocks are prepared in Camden by means of steam circular saws, which are now in operation in the build-ings, upon the river, above English's hotel.—Camden

Discovery of Iren .- We understand the miners at Som erset, in piercing the mountain, have struck a rich vein of iron ore, at a distance of about two hundred feet from the entrance of the tunnel. We congratulate the inhabitants of Somerset and vicinity, on this important discovery, inasmuch as it will, in ail probabilty, lead to the erection of a furnace and other works, similar to the establishment at Bennington for the manufacture of Iron. Such we un derstand to be the determination of the proprietors, who are gentlemen of wealth and enterprise .- Windham County (Vt.) Democrat.

One hundred dollars will be given for the best specimen of cattle or swine fattened on apples in 1837. Communications on the subject must be made to Rev. John Marsh, Philadelphia, before the last of December, post aid. Committee of award are Gov. Ritner of Pennsylva nia, Gov. Lincoln of Mass., and Gen. Cocke of Virginia The weight of the animals before fed, must be given, with the quantity of meal, apples, or grain (if any) used, and time spent in feeding, &c., &c.

State House Burnt .- The State House of Missouri, at Jefferson city, was burnt down on the night of the 15th ult., and all the papers in the office of the Secretary of State were destroyed. Part of the State Library was also destroyed. The greater part of the papers in the office was also destroyed. The greater part of the papers in the office was also destroyed. The greater part of the papers in the office was also destroyed. The greater part of the papers in the office was also destroyed. office of Auditor of Public Accounts were saved.

Among the members of the House of Commons of England, may be found the following names:—A Hog, a Fox, a Duke, a Rose, a Master, a Horseman, a Seal, a Cooper, a Shepherd, a Collier, a Style, a Leader, a Potupon a building.

Near Columbus, Ga., Adam Read, one of the Associate Judges of Onio. He was crushed under a heavy piece of timber which he and others were raising on sleepers, upon a building. er, a Leinon, a Pattern, a Somerset, a Hawk, a Carr, a Cole, a Bell, a Carter, a Hill, a Walker, a Heron, a Crow, Baker, a Sharp. Colors—White, Grey, Red, Green, Black, Clay, Scarlet, Brown.

Hon. Gerrit Smith, an abolitionist, residing at Peter boro, in this state, has concluded a negotiation with the Hon. Carter Braxton, of Va. for his slaves, with a view to their manumission from slavery, and removal to Peter-boro. He is to enter into bonds for their maintenance, till

At Lower Sandusky, on the Ohio, above one hundred elegant new buildings have been erected during the season, some of them large six story brick buildings. The im-mense water power of Sandusky has also been extensive-A steamboat plies daily between the town nd Sandusky city.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Kirkland to the Hon. John Davis, of Massachusetts, describing his visit to the Holy Land, gives the population of the principal places as fol-lows—Jerusalem, 15,000 to 20,000; Nazareth, 4,000, all but 500 Turks of the Christian persuasion; Bethlehem, 1,000; Ramlah, 30,000; Jaffa, 3,000 Turks and Arabs, neluding 500 Christians.

The college at Bloomington, Indiana, and likewise Allegany College, Pa., at their late commencements, conferred the degree of *Doctor of Divinity* upon Professor Bascom, of Augusta College.—West. Christ. Adv.

taken, is 8425.

of the cabinet offered their resignation.

Texas.—Accounts have been received at N. Orleans from Texas to the 1st ult. The Congress was in session, and the two Houses were discussing a bill for the issue of Treasury drafts for the payment of the public debt

Destructive Fire.—Yesterday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the Unitarian Church, on the corner of Prince and Maria. 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the basement of the Unitarian Church, on the corner of Prince and Mercer streets, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Dewey. The streets, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Dewey. The streets, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Dewey. The streets are repully as possible, considering the

streets, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Dewey. The alarm was given as rapidly as possible, considering the broken state of the Hall bell, and the firemen repaired promptly to the spot; but notwithstanding every exertion was made, nothing was saved; and the whole beautiful interior of the building became a prey to the flames.— The greatest exertions were made to save the organ and beautiful chandeliers, but the persons engaged in that attempt-were driven off by the flames, which had crept up between the walls and burst out through the ceiling under the roof.

The valuable library in the hasement, valued at \$5000 was destroyed with the building. The organ, which was one of the best in the city, was built in Boston by Mr. Hook, and was put up only five weeks ago, at an expense of \$3500—insured for \$3000. The building was insured for \$12,000. Whole loss estimated at about \$30,000.—

N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

Interest, under the coast for four cr five miles was strewed with the spot; the firmen repaired with wrecks. Brig Union, of Portland, bound to New York, which was loaded and ready for sea, was a total loss. Brig Po, of and for Philadelphia, was capsized and sunk, and the mate and two seamen perished.—Boston Patrict.

Abernethy's Advice to a Yankee—"I never saw a Yankee that didn't bolt his food whole like a boa constrictor. How can you expect to digest food that you do to draw locke you loss your teeth, for you never use them; nor your saliva, for you expend it on the carpete instead of your food. Very Yankow toad your stomachs as a Devonshire man does his cart, as full as it can hold, and as fast as the can pitch it in with a dung-fork, and drive off; and then you complain that such a load of compost is too heavy for you. I'll tell you what, take half the time to eat, that you do to drawl, chew your food half as much as you do your filthy tobacco, and you'll be well Bowie Whiskers.—We always feel shy of those fellows in a month."

RIO JANEIRO.

A vessel is advertised to sail for the above port on the 10th inst. Brother Kidder requested of the managers of the Young Mens' Missionary Society, to give notice whenever an opportunity offered for his friends to address him. It is frequently the case that an opportunity of the kind offers only a day or two before a vessel sails, as many vessels are fitted out for Rio at very short notice. The object of this is to inform the friends of the mis-ionaries at South America, that any letters they may disonnies at South America, that any letters they may de-rect post paid, to the care of Rev. D S. King, 32 Wash-ington Street, or the subscriber at the Atlas Bank, will be forwarded at the earliest opportunity.

B. H. BARNES.

PROVIDENCE	DISTRICT.	
QUARTERLY MEETINGS-	-THIRD QUAL	RTER.
Pawtucket,	Dec	
Providence West,	44	17, 18.
Centerville,	44	23, 24.
East Greenwich,	46	30, 31.
Providence East,	1838, Jan.	
Warren,	* **	4, 5.
Bristol,	66	6, 7.
Maustield,	46	13, 14.
Walpole,	44	16, 17.
Hopkinton,	46	18, 19.
Holliston,	46	20, 21.
Cumberland,	46	24, 25.
Woonsocket,	46	27, 28.
Oxford,	Feb	
Worcester,	46	10, 11.
Millbury,	46	11, 12.
Northbridge,	44	12, 13.
Needham,	44	17, 18.
Weston,	46	19.
Sudbury,	-44	20, 21,
Lowell,	46	22, 23,
Marlboro' and Lunenburg,	44	. 24, 25.
Ashburnham,	41	26, 27.
Natick, Nov. 20, 1837.	D. KILBUR	

COMMUNICATIONS.

M. Chase—E. Way—A. Button—R. Dearborn—R. Williams—J. Drew—D. L. Winslow—J. Cadwell—Day. Lyon & Co—E. B. Bradford—J. W. Porter—J. Fillmore—R. H. Spaulding—L. Bates—E. King—I. Stoddarl—O. Scott—R. Dearborn—A. Adams—G. Rice, (your notice was not received in season for last week—L. Pierce—E. J. Scott and J. H. Patterson—E. Brown and J. Smith, (fee last for this week). (too late for this week.)

LETTERS RECEIVED BY D. S. KING.—H. Bidwell— F. Rand—T.W Gile—S. Hoes—H. H Hinckley—R. Ran-som—B. C. Barnes—M. Chase—R. Ransom—E. A. Rice -F. P. Tracy-R. Spaulding.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. Peter Morse to wedged in tightly between the curb stone on each side, dall; Mr. David Mitchell to Miss Sarah Atkins; Mr. John pon a bed of rolled gravel, and cemented with intermesers by P. Titcomb to Miss Lucy D. Richards; Mr. John seph P. Titcomb to Miss Lucy D. Richards; Mr. John E. Pettes to Miss Caroline Jetts; Mr. William Shackford to Miss Catharine Mullet: Mr. Asahel Durgan to Miss Priscilla Morrill; Mr. Lewis G. Hollis to Miss Harriet Griffin; Mr. Hosea Whitney to Miss Charlotte Sawyer; Capt. James C. Kerr to Miss Olive Brown; Mr. Albert J. Wright to Miss Lydia L. Pattangall.

In Charlestown, Mr. George A. Hayward of this city, to Miss Mary Hall; Mr. Lenthuel W. Phillips to Miss Caroline Elliott. In Chelsea, Mr. Thomas Sewards of this city, to Miss

Martha A., daughter of James Dexter, Esq.
In Lowell, by Rev. Z. Thompson, Mr. Thomas B. Hollis to Miss Abigail C. Ring.
In New Orleans, Mr. Luther Holmes of Dorchester, to Miss Hannett B. Courrier of this city.

DIED,

In this city, Mr. David Hale, 72; Miss Eleanor Clifford, daughter of the late Capt. John Callahan, 59; Mrs. Elizabeth Leahy, formerly of Marblehead, 40; Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Fisher, 33; Mrs. Margaret Brazer, 89; on the 25th ult., Hon. John Cotto merly proprietor and publisher of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Surgical Journal.

In Charlestown, Mr. Caleb Carter, 30.
In East Cambridge, Miss Ruth Ann Brown, 29.
In Newton, Dr. Alfred Hosmer, 35.
In Harvard, 17th ult., Mr. Daniel Robins, 78. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill.

of bees wax with a butcher knife, he cut the main artery of his thigh, and bled to death before surgical aid could

Near Columbus, Ga., Adam Read, one of the Associate upon a building.

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON. MONDAY, Nov. 27.

Arrived, Brigs Pico, Savage, Bonaire; Alderman, Sydney;—Schs Free Trade, Bangor; Genl Knox, Thomaston; Replaced and Eagle, Deer Isle; Pearl, Vinal'aven; Clarissa, Hallowell; Echo, Saco; Hornet, Phippsburg; Geo Brooks and Nancy Treat, Portland. Cleared, Bark Cuba, Storer, Bath;—Brigs Delaware, Chickering, Rio Janeiro; Sulla, Philad;—Schs Willow, Hiter, Mobile; Pulaski, Smith, Norfolk; Emblem, New London; Lurana, Portsmouth.

TUESDAY, Nov. 28. Arrived, Ship Minerva, Weston, Newcastle; Barks Brothers, Hale, Sincapore; Highlander, Foster, Trieste; Allioth, Chase, Newcastle; Brigs Acadian, Lane, Halifax; Pioneer, Lubec; Amazon, Bangor; Schs Apphia Wave and Watchman, Bangor; Trial, Bristol; Inspector Mount Desert; Coinet, Bath; Grape, Kennebunk; Re

gister, Rye.

Cleared, Ship Roseius, Symmes, Bahia and a market:

Bigs Cusket, Davis, Havana; Cervantes, Kendrick
Charleston; Sea Island, Knowles, Savannah; Ida, Balti
more; Hyperion, Portland;—Schs Seadritt, Walker, Jac Bascom, of Augusta College.—West. Christ. Adv.

The population of Cleveland, Ohio, by the census just aken, is 8425.

mel; Sultan, Short, Wilmington, Del; Annawan, Richmond; Win Wallace, Philad; Oscar, New York; Baltimore, Waldoboro'.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29 MEDNESDAT, NOV. 28

Arrived, Ship Grotius, Page, Newcastle;—Barks Bevis, Elwell, Charleston; Nautillus, Cloutman, N York;—Brigs Waverly, Ward, Newcastle; Splendid, Johnson, Martinico; Sarah Williams, Wing, Cienfuegos; Hudson, Saunders, Bonaire; Dover, Brown, Neuvitas; Hector, White, St Jago; Sun, Hood, and Genl Glover, Pitman, Havana; Lauwing Largebag, do: Say, Doane, Jefferson, White, St Jago; Sun, Hood, and Genl Glover, Pitman, Havana; Lapwing, Larrabee, do; Spy, Donne, Jefferson, Ga: Sarah Abigail, Scudder, Baltimore; Androscoggin, Wallace, Splendid, William Penn and Antares, Philad; Mark, N York; America, New Bedford;—Schs Oriole, Bowden, Washington, N C; Augustus and Cincinnatus, Richmond; Phebe Baxter, Fredericksburg; China, Baltimore; Uncle Sam, James and Wyoming, Philad; Ornament, Albany and Visscher, Albany; Trio, Freeman, Jasper, Wm Roscoe, Pequot, Regulator, Western Trader, Good Intent, Zephyr, Convoy, Reaper, Spring Rind Sil. Good Intent, Zephyr, Convoy, Reaper, Spring Bird, Silver Spring. Pocahontas and Franklin, N York; Pearl, Hartlord; Texas, Hallowell; Frances, Portland.

Cleared, Brigs Sophia & Eliza, Rio Janeiro and a market; Neva, Smith, do do; Nereus, Masury, Mansanilla; Junius, Baltimore; Fairy, Philad; Curtis, Bath;—Schs Asgust, Bartlett, Mobile; Wm Young, Philad; Hurd, Benown and Eijfeld, N. Ver. A gust, Bartlett, Mobile; Wm Renown and Fairfield, N York.

THURSDAY, Nov. 30. Arrived, Brigs Token, Crowell, Charleston; Granite and Eagle, Philad; —Schs Echo, Portland; Lafayette,

FRIDAY, Dec. 1. FRIDAY, Dec. 1.

Arrived, Ship Tropic, Jackson, Savannah; — Brigg Lincoln, Ricker, Philad; Ann Smith, Newcastle, Me; — Schs Rienzi, Bradford, Rio Hache; Henry, Nichols, Wilmington, N C; Renown and Ripley, Philad; Antioch, New York; Lucinda, Bristol, Me; Wave, Lubec; Edw Preble, Eastport; Consul, Augusta; Miriam, Frankfort; Envoy, Portland; Mary Gay, Portsmouth.

Cleared, Ship Cherokee, Harding, N Orleans;—Brigs Norman, Wood, do; Ceres, Kendall, Surinam;—Sch Mahala, Sampson, St Thomas.

SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

Arrived, Brigs Baltimere, Chatham, Cecilia and Plutus, Baltimere; Sophronia Dole, Gardiner;—Schs Cape Fear, Smith, St Peters; Trader, Albany; Fame, Cyprus, Irene and Eliza Ann, N York; Premier, Jarvis, Fredericksburg; Peru, Hartford; Boston, Machias; Challenge and Gov Robbins, Calais. SATURDAY, Dec. 2.

and Gov Robbins, Calais.

Cleared, Ship Medford, (new) Welch, N Orleans;
Bark Franklin, Gibbs, Trinidad;
Brigs Lion, Gillpatrick,
Havana; Maria, Mayo, Xibra; Triumph, Wright, Neuvitas; Spy, Staples, Aux Cayes; Patapsco, Baltimore;
Palm, Philad; Plant, Portland;
Schuler, Cook, Norfolk; Illinois, Baltimore; Shetland and Emeline, Philad; Cambridge, Splendid and Page, N York; Fran-ces, New Bedford; Clarissa, Hallowell; Columbia, Waldoboro'; Emerald, Portsmout

SUNDAY, Dec. 3. Arrived, Brigs McLellan, McLanathan, Havana; A-

Schr Rhine, Tenney, which sailed from Boston about the 20th Oct. for Pensacola, has been fallen in with, a wreck—captain and crew taken off by sch Mobile, and on the 11th Nov. were put on board sch Rochester, for Key West.

Boston Prices Current.

APPLES, bbl					fr	om 2.00 t	o 2.25
BEANS, white, per b	ushel,					1.37	1.75
BEEF, mess, bbl.						14.50	15.00
No. 1,						12.50	13.00
prime, .							10.00
BEESWAX, America	n, lb.					26	32
CHEESE, new milk,						8	9
FEATHERS, norther		se. Ib.				_	_
souther						40	45
FLAX, American, lb		,				. 9	12
EISH, Cod, per quin						2.87	3.00
FLOUR, Genesee, b						10.25	10.50
Baltimore,	Howa	rd str	eet.			10.12	13.37
Baltimore,						9.87	10.00
Alexandria				•		10.00	10.12
GRAIN, Corn, aortic	ern ve	llow	ner l	ushel		20.00	10.14
eouth	ern fla	t voll	bei r	usuci	, .	1.12	1.14
white	ern na	, yem	ow,	. •	•	-,-	1.06
		•		•			1.00
Rye, northe	rn, .						-,-
Barley, .	·				•	55	- 20
Oats, northe							58
HAY, best English,		2000	IDS.			20.00	22 50
Hard pressed		11 7				17.00	20.00
HUNEY, (Cuba) gal	,,,,,	•				40	48
Hops, Ist quality,	b.					7	8
2d quality,						5	. (
LARD, Boston, 1st						9	10
Southern, I:	st sort					8	
LEATHER, Philade	lphia c	ity tai	nnage	, lb.		28	30
do.	CC	untry	do.			24	21
Baltimo	re city	-	do.			25	2
do		dry h	ide,			-	_
New Yo	rk red	, light				.20	21
Boston	do.	slaug	hter,			20	21
do.	dry hie	de.				20	21
LIME, best sort, ca	sk	٠.				87	90
PORK, Mass., inspe	ction.	extra	clear	bbl.		26.00	27.00
Clear, from				,		24.00	25.00
Mess,		~	٠, ٠			20 00	21.50
SEEDS, Herd's Gra	ss ho	lada				2.75	3.00
Red Top, r	orther	n bu	shel			87	1.00
Hemp,	or ther	u, bu	suci,		•	2.50	2.75
Red Clover	nontl		11.		•	14	12
Southern C	, noru	iern,	10.			13	
Six & Coconna Am	over,	hint	1				14
TALLOW, tried, lb.	erican	, ous	nei,			-11	-,
Wanted, tried, Ib.							15
Wood, prime or Sa	xony I	rieece	es, ID			50	55
American,	DII DIO	od, w	asnec	1, .		45	47
American,	wash	ed,			•	41	43
American, American, American,	wash	ed,				38	40
American,	wash	ed,				33	38
Native was	red,					-	_
E . (Pulle		rfine,		1		42	45
					-	37	40
≗ 5 / No. 1	9 0				•		
Area No. 3		:	:	:	:	28	30

PROVISION MARKET.

RET	AIL	PRI	CES		1 100	don'
BUTTER, tub, lb					20	2:
lump, .					23	21
CIDER, bbl					3.00	3.5
HAMS, northern, lb.					14	11
Southern and W	ester	H, .			13	- 1
Eggs, dozen,					22	2
PORK, whole hogs lb.					9	1
POTATOES, new, bushel,	,				37	5
POULTRY, lb.					15	1
				[N.	E. Farn	ner.

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, Nov. 27, 1837. At market, 1575 Beef Cattle, 350 Stores, 5800 Sheep,

nd 300 Swine and 300 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—We quote to conform to last week, viz.: exira at \$7.00; first quality, \$6.00 a 6.50; second quality, \$5.25 a 5.75; third quality, 4.00 a 5.25.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess, \$5.50; No. 1, \$5.00; No. 2,

Stores-Yearlings \$8 a 10; two year old 15 a 20; three Sheep-Lots were purchased at \$1 50, 167, 188, 200, 2 17, 2 33, and 2 50

Swine-Lots to peddle taken at 7 for sows, and 8 for barrows. At retail, 8 and 9. HOLLISTON MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

THE Winter Term of this institution will commence Dec. 5th. Board for gentlemen, \$1.75 per week, ladies \$1.50, exclusive of lights, washing and fuel. Tuition for English, \$4; exclusive of lights, washing and tue.

for Languages, §5.

The subscriber feels very grateful for the liberal patronage received at this institution the past season, and would state that no pains will be spared to increase and make permanent the interests of the school, and secure good order and rigoreus discipline in the boarding house.

Work in the labor department can be had at present, but for a part only

for a part only Holliston, Mass., Nov. 30. NEW HEBREW LEXICON. NEW REDIKEW BEAUCOL.

A COMPLETE Hebrew and English, critical and pronouncing Dictionary, on a new and improved plan, &c. By W. L. Roy, Professor of Oriental languages in New York. Super royal octavo. pp. 734. Price \$10.

For sale by D. S. KING, 32 Washington street. Nov. 29.

PHINEAS HOWES, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 11 Washington street, (up stairs,) keeps constantly on hand an assertment of Broudcoths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which will be made to order,

at short notice. The patronage of the public is respectful Nov. 15. ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACKS for 1838, for sale by the thousand, hundred, when, or sin-D. H. ELA, Oct. 18. 19 Washington Street.

Poetry.

[We cut the following effusion from the Maine Wesleyan Journal. We call it poetry, in the fullest sense of the word. Some persons possess the faculty of putting words together in a smooth and mellifluous manner, but they frequently lack sense, and sometimes both sense and connection. Those who attempt to write poetry, should remember, that there can be no beauty without symmetry, any more than there can be music by a random touch of the fingers on the organ. We can discover in this single piece by MARY, talents, which it properly cultivated, ere destined to rival the first female writers of our country.-ED. HER.]

MR. EDITOR-The following lines were suggested by the recent display of divine goodness to us, in this place. We cast our eyes on what has so long been considered a moral desert, and, in the fullness of our wonder and gratitude we exclaim,-" What hath God wrought!" Within two short weeks, we have seen the wilderness budding and blossoming as the rose; and if there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, most gladly would we participate in that joy, and join our voices with "the voice of harpers playing on their harps."

"WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT." He has said to the stormy wind,-" be still;" And the dark, and changing tide Has backward roll'd to its ocean bed, And the murmuring waves are hush'd and fled, And peacefully onward glide.

He has roll'd the mist from the mountain brow The cloud from the sprouded plain: His voice swept over a breathless throng, And an army came forth with trump and song, From the bone-bleach'd field of the slain.

He pointed his quiver, the arrows were sped With the march of a rushing wind. And his chariot came down, on the trembling hill, And the horsemen and steeds, rushing on at his will, Left the shadow of darkness behind,

His voice came forth! and the wilderness heard, And wildly its notes of praise

Burst forth, like the meeting of myriad notes, When the deep hallelujah re-echoing floats Through the pauses of scraphim lays.

Oh, praise to the Lord! from the blooming hill To the dark, deep forest glen; Each heart in its gladness, shall pour forth a song; Each voice then uplifted the chorus prolong,

M ARY. And joyfully echo-" Amen." Lincoln. Me., Nov. 1.

Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died in Truro, Mass., Oct. 20th, 1837, Captain MICHAEL COLLINS, in the 57th year of his age. He was brought to the knowledge of salvation through faith in Christ, in the year 1821, and soon after connected himself with the Congregational Church in this town, with which he continued about two years, when, finding the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church more in accordance with his own views of divine truth, he removed his connection to that church, of which he continued a worthy, beloved, and useful member, until he took his leave for the church triumphant. He was strongly attached to the doctrines of Methodism, and prized very highly the religious privileges which he enjoyed with the people of his choice. He found the faith which saved him from

The disease which terminated his life he had labored under for a number of years, during which he had waited patiently for his change. Death found him ready, and was to him the welcome messenger of good. He rests in the arms of Je-THOMAS W. GILE.

sin, was sufficient to support him on the bed of

Truro, Nov. 10, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died in Truro, Mass., Nov. 6th, 1837, Mrs. Su-BAN WALKER, after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian patience. She has been for a number of years a worthy member of the M. E. Church. She died peacefully in the arms of THOMAS W. GILE. Saviour.

Truro, Nov. 10, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. ACCOUNT OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL CON-VENTION OF BOSTON DISTRICT.

The Convention of Superintendents and Teachers of the Sabbath schools on Boston District, New England Conference, called by the Presiding Elder of the District, and others, commenced its sessions, pursuant to appointment, in the vostry of Bromfield Street Church, Boston, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. From some towns there was a good representation of the schools; but from most on the district no delegates were present. The whole number of delegates was not ascertained, 47 only having enrolled themselves as members of the Convention. The meetings of the Convention for the discussion of important points connected with the interests of Sabbath schools, were all fully attended, however, by delegates and persons, both male and female, who, being connected with Methodist Sabbath schools, were, by vote of the Convention, considered regular members, and, of course, had the privilege of taking an active part in the proceedings.

The Convention was opened with reading the Scriptures, singing, and prayer by the Rev. Timothy Merritt, and was finally organized by the election of the following officers:

Hon. SETH SPRACUE, Jr., President. Rev. T. MERRITT, Vice Presidents.

" B. OTHEMAN, Mr. J. TUTTLE, Hon. E. MUDGE,

Rev. E. OTHEMAN, Rec. Sec'ries. Mr. B. F. NUTTING,

Rev. D. S. King, Cor. Sec'ry. The first hour after the choice of officers, was occupied with a prayer-meeting; and the remainder of the forenoon was spent in the appointment of committees, and the arrangement of business

for the following sessions. The Convention having been informed that arrangements had previously been made for having a Sabbath School Exhibition on the afternoon of Wednesday, in the upper part of the Church, they formally expressed their approval of such arrangements, and attended the exhibition. Though this was not a part of the business of the convention, still, as it was intimately connected with their proceedings, we may not be justified in omitting a passing notice of this interesting affair. The several Methodist Sabbath Schools in the city, were

in the recitations, upon a platform erected for the | 6. Visit our own scholars frequently, and talk with | ferers. Many of our preachers who have been | N. ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY, pieces and dialogues, both in verse and prose .-These were well committed, and spoken with spirit and skill, full as much as could be expected, and in some instances more so, by children 4 or 5 years old. Singing on the occasion was performed by a choir of 75 or 100 children, in the orchesra. And well did it seem that the words of the sweet psalmist" of Israel were peculiarly applibe obtained to attend. cable to this case-"Out of the mouth of babes Means of encouragement and improvement of Sabba and sucklings thou hast perfected praise," when the name of Jesus, and the purest and loftiest moral sentiments were uttered by these dear children so simply and eloquently, as to unseal the foun-

ains of feeling and tears in many of the audience.

On the evening of Wednesday, Rev. B. Othenan. the Presiding Elder of the District, delivered as well as afford encouragement to the schools. discourse, at the request of the Convention. He selected for his text those appropriate and beautiful words, in the pathetic appeal of our Saviour to penitent Peter,-"Feed my lambs," and proceeded to describe the qualifications, difficulties and encouragements of a Sabbath School Teacher .-These interesting topics he recommended to the pleased and awakened attention of his hearers, in a discourse of the excellence of which we forbear to speak, hoping that the decided expression of a desire for its publication, which he received from the Convention, will induce him to allow it to speak to all for itself

The meeting held on the evening of Thursday, the second day of the Convention, was more fully attended than any other. The exercises consisted and always acceptable, if good, accompaniment of to the Sabbath school cause. singing. The president of the Convention made some suitable opening remarks, and was followed which was also advocated by Rev. A. Stevens, of

Resolved, That the nature and design of Sabbath school instruction commend it to our approval, as a system appropriate, reasonable and necessary.

These brethren were succeeded by Rev. M. L. Scudder, of this city, who enforced the claims of the Sabbath School to universal interest, in sustaining the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That no Christian, whether minister or laynan, in this age of light concerning the benefits of Sabbath schools, can excuse himself before God or man for a want of interest in them.

The sessions of Thursday forenoon and afteroon, and of Friday forenoon were occupied in discussing and passing the following resolutions. Resolutions are generally among the most uninteresting articles for reading, and yet these very resolutions give rise to the most animated debatesand to the most thrilling scenes that are witnessed in deliberative bodies. Could the beaming intelligence, and kindling emotions, and burning words which the discussion of resolutions occasions, and which render the place dear to our memory where they held attention almost breathless, or fired the soul with some high resolve, only cover each resolution as with a halo as it appears on the printed page, many a valuable sentiment would be read and remembered, and adopted, which is too apt to lie, though of the same importance still, unheeded and useless. Some of the following resolutions will be found to possess great practical utility in the Sabbath School cause, and all will repay a perusal by their valuable sentiments, or their impor-

The character of the Church, and its relation to children. Resolved, That the church is the depository of the ively oracles of God, and the divinely appointed agent

or the conversion of the world. Resolved, That the principal reason why her success has been so partial and limited, is to be found in the fact, that she has made that last, and of minor importance which the Saviour made first, and of primary importance viz., " Feed my lambs."

The duty of ministers, and their relation to the Sabbath

Resolved. That it is the duty of ministers of religion them, and recommend their constant attention to the and noble ambition to the humble work of training

Resolved, That the pastor of each church ought to hold general supervision of the Sabbath school attached to thereto, visiting it as often as may be, and giving to the uperintending officer such advice concerning its welfare as he may deem necessary.

The character and design of the Sabbath School Teacher. Resolved, That the office of the Sabbath School Teach er is such as to require and give ample scope for the highest intellectual ability, and the deepest piety in the

Resolved, That when circumstances make it neces sary, and persons of suitable intellectual and moral qualifications, though not professedly religious, offer for he service, we do not deem it improper to employ them as Sabbath school teachers; and especially, as while en gaged in this work, persons have frequently been led embrace religion themselves.

Whereas the elderly members of our church have been struction-therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it oth as teachers and scholars in the Sabbath school. Resolved, That the greatest object of the Sabbath school hearts of the children, and that the teacher's work is in-

omplete until this effect is produced. Suggestions on the best method of conducting the School.

ing particulars: the school, and remain till the school is closed.

2. We should be prepared to teach our class; should the church, there is prosperity. But if either be have comprehensive views of our Maker, and his govern- neglected, it is death. This subject, though of viment; clear and definite views of the lesson before us; tal importance to the church, has been too much and always have some clear, simple and interesting illustration of the subject.

3. We should spend all the time allotted us, with our class, and some part of on the subject of their own 4. We should strive to introduce a pleasing variety

of exercises into the school. 5. Have an examination of the school once a month, at which time introduce parents of the children and patrons of the school; and have some one or more address the school. In this way we may give the children man- boring thereon. On this account, the preachers represented by children from each, who took part lifest proof of our interest in their welfare.

purpose. These recitations consisted of single and pray for them; and especially when any scholar is absent, visit him the same week.

7. Furnish them with useful books, and especially religious periodical. Respecting the continuance of the School through winte

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is is not expedient to discontinue Sabbath schools during the winter months, in any place where any children can

Resolved, That the practice of our ministers and th members of our church, both when at home and abroad frequently visiting Sabbath schools, and, whenever re quested, addressing such schools, is highly desirable and well calculated to promote their own edification

Resolved, That we recommend all our ministers make it their uniform practice to have stated meetings with the superintendents and teachers, as being essentia ly necessary to keep the Sabbath schools connected wit heir respective charges in vigorous operation.

Resolved, That we recommend that the exercises the Sabbath schools on the District be either closed or commenced with repeating the Lord's Prayer by the superintendent, teachers, and all the scholars together, on

Concert of Prayer for Sabbath Schools.

Resolved, That a Monthly Concert of Prayer in behalf Sabbath evening of every month, wherever practicable and that we consider it the imperative duty of our ministers, uniformly to attend such Concerts, and contribute of prayer and several addresses, with the usual all they can to render them interesting, and an auxiliary

Recommendation of S. S. Books and Periodical.

Resolved. That the Sabbath School Hymn Book reby Rev. O. R. Howard, of South Boston, with an cently published by the Rev. Joseph Rusling, put into address in support of the following resolution, our hands for examination, is, in the opinion of the committee, admirably adapted to the capacities of children and youth, and to the particular wants of Sabbath schools; and it is highly desirable that it should be published by our General Book Concern.

Resolved, That we consider Todd's Sabbath School Teacher an important auxiliary in Sabbath school instruction; and would cheerfully recommend its use. Resolved, That the Sabbath School Messenger, pu ished monthly in this city, is admirably adapted to excite the attention, and improve the minds of Sabbath school scholars, and that this Convention use their influence for its general diffusion.

Importance of greater effort for Sabbath Schools. Whereas the cause of Sabbath Schools has been to nuch neglected among us a people, which we highly reret, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Convention, it is highly important that efficient measures should be taken throughout the bounds of this District and the New England Conference, to promote more effectually this impo

Provisions for future Conventions.

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Convent on this District, similar to the present, once a year. Resolved, That said Convention be held some tim he month of October or November, the time and place to be appointed by the Presiding Elder, of which four weeks published notice shall be given.

Resolved, That each Sabbath school on this District be requested to appoint delegates to the next Sabbath School Convention, and also authorize one of their number to acquaint the Convention with the condition of the

Resolved, That our next Convention be compoof the preachers on this District, two chosen delegates from each Sabbath school, and as many other friends of the cause as may voluntarily attend.

The Convention appointed committees to pre pare addresses,-one to Parents and Teachers,another to Children, which being designed for publication, will probably appear in Zion's Herald, or the Sabbath School Messenger.

Aware that improvements might be made in the manner of conducting the business, and arranging the public exercises of such Conventions, we are still persuaded that the one just held will result in has been recently violated by a lawless mob, at great good to the Sabbath School cause. Deep Alton, Ill., and one of its citizens, viz., the Rev. E. and lively interest was manifested in the welfare to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with the children of children, both by aged teachers and ministers sible opportunities to notice and freely converse with sexes, who are devoting themselves with a holy their precious charges for usefulness in this world and happiness in the next.

J. SLEEPER, Committee. E. OTHEMAN, B. F. NUTTING Boston, Nov. 28, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MEETING OF PREACHERS AND STEWARDS

ON CONCORD DISTRICT.

MR. EDITOR-You are requested to publish the follow ing Report and Resolutions, adopted at a District Meeting for Concord District, N. H. Conference, holden at J. M. FULLER, Sec'ry. Henniker, Nov. 7.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCIAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The Committee to whom was referred the finanamentably backward in the work of Sabbath school in- cial state of the district, present the following Re-

The subject of ministerial support, has an imhighly important that they should be actively engaged portant bearing on the prosperity of the church, and final triumph of the Redeemer's kingdom .-Ministers of the gospel, cannot spend their time eacher should be to make religious impressions on the and strength, exclusively for the church, and for its spiritual interests, unless the church in return. give them such a support as will free them at least. from the necessity of resorting to secular employ-Resolved, That if we would, as teachers and super- ment, to procure the means of living. The church intendents, be interesting to our class, and useful in the needs the undivided labors of the ministry. Just, Sabbath school, we should attentively regard the follow- then, in proportion as the ministry are embarrassed in their temporal circumstances, or are obliged 1. Always meet our class personally, if possible; but to devote time and strength to secular employment, if Providence prevent, provide a substitute. Be in our the church must suffer-her spiritual interests place in season to regulate our class and have all things must be neglected. Where the minister of the n perfect order at the time appointed for the opening of gospel is well supported by the church, and the

minister on his part performs his vow to God and neglected by us. We have feared to speak-we have feared to act. As a general thing, the amount which has been raised for the support of our preachers, has been far less than necessary to meet their actual wants. While some circuits and stations have come up to the work, and sustained the servant of God, a large number have been very deficient, not making up more than one half or two thirds of the regular claims of the preachers lahave been embarrassed. They have been the suf-

successful laborers in the itinerant ranks, have been obliged to locate.

Your committee would notice another evil, which too generally prevails among us. On many of our circuits and stations, the raising of supplies is neglected, until nearly the close of the year. The preacher, consequently, is either under the necessity of living without the comforts of life, or he must embarrass himself by contracting debts, with hardly the possibility of paying them. This state of things, it is believed by your committee, exists in too great a degree on this District—a state of things which would not exist but for the following reasons.

First, Our people are not, or have not been, properly instructed en this subject. Many look on

properly instructed on this subject. Many look on

the amount required on the several circuits and stations. On all those circuits and stations where a proper system has been adopted, there has been no difficulty in raising the sum required to make up the allowance of the preachers.

In view of the above reasons, which contribute so largely to the embarrassments and evils under which the church labors, your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we approve the sentiments embraced in the financial report of the New Hampshire Conference, adopted at its last session.

Resolved, That each preacher in charge, be requested to preach one sermon annually, in each congregation in his charge, on the duty of supporting the gospel ministry. Resolved, That we recommend to the official board of

Resolved. That we recommend to the official board of each circuit and station on this District, the adoption of the following plan for raising the annual allowance of the preachers laboring thereon. Let the stewards draw up an instrument, and present it to the church and congregation for signatures. Let said instrument pledge the subscribers to pay such a sum for the support of the preacher or preachers laboring on the circuit or station, as shall be assessed by a committee appointed by the subthe following plan for raising the annual allowance of the shall be assessed by a committee appointed by the subscribers to said instrument. The amount of which as sessments, shall be sufficient to pay the preacher or preachers their whole allowance, according to the Discipine of

Resolved, That we recommend that the proportion set to each circuit and station by the district meeting of stewards, for the support of the Presiding Elder, be raised by

Resolved, That the Presiding Elder and preachers in charge, be requested to use their influence to carry the above plan into effect.

[N. B .- The Christian Advocate and Journal, and Zion's Watchman, are requested to copy the above.]

> FOR ZION'S HERALD. REV. E. P. LOVEJOY.

The following request was read to the church and congregation in this place, last Sabbath, and

prayer accordingly offered. Whereas, the Constitution of these United States P. Lovejoy, in the rightful discharge of his duty, in the defence of his property, has been murdered

selonging to the families of their charge, and at all pos- present, and also by the young persons of both by the outrageous hand of pitiless violence, by which awful event a wife has been deprived of a husband; and children of a father; and two and a half millions of enslaved citizens of America, of one of the ablest advocates for their freedom; and this nation of one of its philanthropic and valuable members; and the church of one of its ministers and brightest ornaments. Therefore, if ever, now is the time when the ex-

hortation of the apostle should be feelingly regarded, "that prayers and supplications," etc.

Wherefore, we, the undersigned, request, in behalf of the afflicted and suffering, that this church and congregation unite with us in prayer; in particular, that this shocking event may be sanctified to the good of the widow and fatherless children; and be overruled by Divine Providence for the advancement of the cause of emancipation, and the security of our own social and personal rights. Signed by JOSIAH BRACKETT.

JOEL KNIGHT. STEPHEN HUBBARD. Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 29, 1837.

FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. A GENERAL assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FURS may be found at CHAPMAN & MERRILL'S, No. 300 Washington street—among which are Lynx, Elk, Squiriel, and Sable Capes; Muskrat, Nutra, Fur Seal, and Outer Caps; Muffs, Boas, Neck Ties, Opera Collars, Gennet and Supply Down Trimpings & Company Collars, Gennet and Genne

Swan's Down Trimmings, &c.

Also, Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c., all of which will be sold as low as can be found elsewhere.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order.

Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for the standard or the standard of the standa

BOOKS.

THE General Catalogue, Sabbath School Books and Tracts published by the Methodist Book Concern at New York, are for sale at the Methodist Book Depository, 32 Washington street, at their wholesale and retail prices.

Also, Bibles of different sizes and quality; prices varying

om 50 cents to \$9.
Robinson's Calmet,
Josephus' Works—Rollins' Ancient History, Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols. Benson's Sermons and Plans, McCullock's Evidences of Christianity,

Eick's Works—Butterworth's Concordance,
Sturm's Reflections—Woods on Depravity,
All of which are warranted to be cheap at our retail prices
liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers.
Likevise, A great variety of other Religious and Historical Works.

We are prepared to furnish to order all approved Theological. Historical and Miscellaneous Books, which can be procured in this city.

D. S. KING,
Sept. 20.

Agent N. E. Conference.

COAL

A CONSTANT supply of Hard and Seft Coal, including Peach Mountain, Sidney, and other varieties, for sale by LUTHER TOWN,
Sept. 6. 3m Commercial St., near Charlestown Bridge.

successful laborers in the itinerant ranks, have been T F. FOSTER, AGENT, invites those who desire an ef-

without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of

First, Our people are not, or have not been, properly instructed en this subject. Many look on the support of the gospel ministry as a work of charity. And on the minister, as a proper object of charity. Consequently, they feel no obligation resting on them to bear their proportion of the sum required to make up the allowance of the preacher or preachers laboring with them. They do not consider it a debt justly due from them. If the preacher happens, in voice, manner and matter to suit their fancy, or, if he be reduced to absolute want, such persons may give a small sum to meet his wants.

A second reason which contributes to this state of financial embarrassment in supporting the ministry, is the want of vigorous and united exertions on the part of the official boards. Stewards and leaders are generally more willing to give their own money, than to ask aid from others in this important work. A foolish diffidence deters them from asking aid, and they falter under a load they have not ability to sustain.

A third reason, and perhaps the greatest reason which contributes to the continuance of this deplorable state of things, is the want of some proper and systematic mode of operation in raising the amount required on the several circuits and stations. On all those circuits and stations. On all those circuits and stations. On all those circuits and stations.

ble than the suspenders. Some of the individuals on whom cures have been effected, he is at liberty to refer to. He like wise informs individuals he will not make their complaint known to any one except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by MRS. FOSTER, at any of their homes, or at the above place.

J. FREDERICK FOSTER, Agent.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

Boston, Jun. 7th, 1835. Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful work

THE YOUNG WIFE

THE YOUNG WIFE,

OR Duties of Woman in the Marriage Relation; by Dr.

OWM. A. Alcott, author of the "Young Mother." "Young
Man's Guide," and "House I Live In," and Editor of the
"Library of Health." Stereotyped—and embellished by a
beautiful steel frontispiece and vignette.

This work is different in its character from every otherteck
of similar title. It is based on the principle, that the great
business of the wife is Education—the education of hersell and
her family. It therefore exhibits the deties of a wife, especial
ly to her husband, in a manner at once original and striking.
The author presupposes her to have set out in matrimony with
Christian principles and purposes; and hence proceeds to inculcate what he deems the best methods of applying them in
the routine of daily life and conversation. We believe that no
one can rise from the perusal of this volume without a higher
respect for female character, as weil as a higher confidence
in the divine wisdom of matrimony. The following, smong
the many subjects it discusses, will give some idea of the contents:

Submission.

Sobriety.

Discretion. Scolding, Sympathy. Friendship ontestmen Habits and Manners Delicacy and Modesty. Love of Home Self-Respect. Purity of Character Giving Advice. Self-Government.
Intellectual Improvement.
Social Improvement.
Moral and Religious Im-Simplicity. Neatness. Order and Method. Punctuality. Early Rising. provement.

Moral Influence on the Hus-Industry.
Domestic Economy. Domestic Reform Copies in extra binding for presents

Just published by GEO. W. LIGHT, 1 Cornhill. THE FAMILY NURSE.

OR Companion of the Frugal Housewife, by Mrs. Child, revised by a member of the Massachusetts Medical So-

"How shall I cure Dyspepsia?"
"Live upon sixpence a day, and earn it."

"This book merely contains the elements of nursing, and is by no means intended to supersede the advice of a physician. It is simply a household friend, which the unexperienced may consult on common occasions, or sudden emergencies, when medical advice is either unnecessary or cannot be obtained."

Just published by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Washiagton street, (up stairs.)

PRESTER

Of every description, executed with neatness, and on reasonable erms, at Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz. LABRIS-such as Apothecaries',
PAMPHLETS—such as Sermons,
Addresses, Catalogues, &c.;
HANDHILLS;

LABRIS—such as Apothecaries',
Tack Manufacturers', &c. &c.;
BLANKS—Deeds, Mortgr.ges, &c. CARDS—On plain or enamelled surface;

Orders for the state of the stat

Orders from the Country promptly attended to. CHANDELIER FOR SALE. FOR SALE, a good second hand Chandelier, suitable for a meeting-house or large hall. Also, two large stoves, and seventeen hanging lamps.

The above articles will be sold low, (as they belong to a so-

ciety that have no further use for them.) on application to SAMI SMITH, at the Courier office, No. 4 Congress square, or to Mo SES MELLEN, 38 Union street. SETH GOLDSMITH, Book-Binder, Franklin Avenue, (1st

D door on the right from Court Street. Old books rebound, and Morocco work neatly repaired at short notice.

Particular attention given to binding newspapers and periodicals.

ep3m.
Oct. 18.

TERMS OF THE HERALD. 1. The HERALD is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, if paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If payment is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00 if not paid at the close of the year.

2. All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen menths, unless paid.

3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Maine,

3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Maine, and New Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, to whom payment may be made.

4. All Communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor, post paid.

5. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or five subscribers.

6. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accomparied with the names of the writers.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to



Published by th

Vol. VIII. No. 50.]

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

Office No. 32 Washington St

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

D. S. KING, Agent.

UNION AMONG CHRISTIANS Since "union is strength," it is impo all who are engaged in a common e should be united among themselves; a cause should bind together in a firm pl its friends, it is that of Christ. For wh portant object does the Christian labor?

salvation of the perishing; to roll back of moral evil which is deluging our we sweeping its inhabitants down to endles Were the great work accomplished-had of Adam's apostate race been brought, i ercise of repentance and faith, to the feet then we might turn our attention to the d of those minor opinions, which divide th ers of Jesus. If there must be contentio Christians, let it be after the battle has bee and the victory gained, over their commo

But alas! the work is not yet accompl although glorious success has attended the of the church, which should encourage h forth all her powers in the glorious cause tle comparatively has been done toward e ing the world. Hundreds of millions ha heard the gospel; and how few of those been favored with the knowledge of it have been brought under its peaceful and fluence. How much to be lamented the strife which calls off the soldiers of the

from their holy warfare. While they are spending their strengt defence of some favorite form of church ment, or of some minor point of doctrin seatial to the salvation of the soul, multit thronging the broad, descending way, an plunging the dark abyss of wo. Had th which have been put forth to advance the of a party, been made in direct promotion cause of Christ, how many who have per their sins, might have been saved? what victories might have been achieved by the mental host of God's elect?"

But how shall the evils of party spirit b ed? Shall Christians leave their respect Some have proposed to do this, but the with them their full quota of sectarianism stead of promoting union, added to the n sects, and the amount of strife. To attai ject, we must in the first place confine sive warfare to the kingdom of Satan, course, would preclude all attempts at profor this is one of the greatest hindrances tian union which exists. How can we to our fire side, the man who would e children from their home? What impor has been accomplished, when a person induced to leave his spiritual birthplace, nect himself with another church? No i been made upon the empire of darkness tive has been delivered from the bondas it is hardly probable that he has been me ter man; and if he has not been, sea and been compassed in useless labor. It we

of the house of Israel." In the second place, we should give doctrine of the gospel, the place in our which its relative importance demands. evangelical ministers do this, since th alike in all which is essential to salvation salvation of their hearers is the great their labors, there would be a greater as tion to each other both in sentiment at and the world be constrained to acknow

been better to have been "seeking the

they preached the same gospel. That men do give an undue importan distinguishing doctrines of their own cr be evident to every thinking and candid Who has not heard men, in their party z upon some points of doctrine, or mere for which no other evangelical Christians p value, as though the salvation of a world ed upon their being believed?

Again, the union of Christians of diff nominations would be greatly promoted terial fellowship among their preachers the prejudice, which like a wall of gran rates neighboring churches, may be trace to the quarrels, to the coldness, and abse fellowship, in their spiritual guides. If any men, who should be united in heart a they are those who are called of God to of saving souls. Let them treat each brethren beloved; let them acknowledge er as fellow-laborers in the same cause; be no strife, no coldness, none of that d carriage which seems to say "stand by and Christians, although called by differe would become one in Christ; the moral the church be increased by the union of and the day be hastened, when the king be subdued to the sceptre of the Prince and He reign on earth, as he reigns in h

Truro, Mass., Nov. 1, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF NEWBU INARY.

The third annual examination of this I which took place on the 20th and 21st in a high degree satisfactory to the boars ers in attendance; and gave pleasing that the officers of instruction and go have combined the art of pleasing, wit imparting sound instruction. The exwhich embraced a general review, in the branches of study pursued by the pupils,